■ BACK PAGE

Costs of illegitimate children exorbitantly high!

Fathers of illegitimate children in this country, 1,100,000 of them, seem to have been plunged into a defenceless, helpless situation.

The "Society of Maintenance Payers for Illegitimate Children in the Federal Republic" (VDU) is to be wound up.

This has existed for two years to limit the "legal extortion" of money from fathers of illegitimate babies by women and child welfare organisations.

VDU Chairman Wolfgang Rittig used strong words at a meeting of the Society in Nuremberg's Hochstrasse attempting to hold the thousand members together.

He declared war in the attempt to use all means at the men's disposal to stop a flood of monetary claims for illegitimate children.

The basis of his arguments was: "The cost of living has risen by twenty per cent in the past five years but the cost of supporting illegitimate children has risen by 100 per cent.

Hamburg lawyer Gerhard Lüders backed up the society advising them to argue on these lines: "The illegitimate child has advantages in all directions. If the mother marries, the child has two sources of income, his natural father and his stepfather."

Arguing on these lines the VDU protested against such "secret" adoptions and the supposedly unchecked duration of enforced maintenance. The society demanded limits to the amount of money paid to bastard children in order to protect the father's legitimate family.

Rittig's complaint was typical: "We fathers have the worst fate since we have to pay up to eighty per cent of the upbringing of our own children."

The VDU president was not exaggerating. He had reckoned that the day will come when half the population of this country can be brought up on maintenance costs.

The Nuremburg society claimed that in November 1968 seven million were covered by illegitimacy legislation whereas in the previous year the figure was between only five and six million. This represented a greatly increased number of illicit fathers, single mothers and natural children.

The illegitimate fathers organisation is not noted for mincing words. The men used sentences such as: "Mothers of illegitimate children should fork out just as much as fathers."

Or: "In most cases mothers of illegitimate babies have more cash than our own wives."

Rittig even had the idea of entering the Bundestag in 1963 with a Fathers Party. But this idea was stillborn because of lack of funds.

The millions of illegitimate fathers prefer to remain anonymous in order, Rittig says, "to avoid discrimination in their jobs and in society at large."

(DIE WELT, 9 March 1970)

Will a plane with 400 seats make the airline happier than the passengers?

Since the world's largest and fastest (and most expensive) jetliner, the Boeing 747, was announced to the world, some people have been worried about sharing a plane with so many people.

They won't be, once they've seen how they'll share it. The cabin is divided into five big "living rooms."

You'll have a lot of space to walk around in two wide aisles. (In first class you can even go upstairs, where we have a bar-lounge.)

You can watch movies or listen to music. But we've also reserved one room for people who don't want to be entertained.

We won't serve meals from a carriage. We'll serve them by hand. And to serve you fast, every room has its own kitchen. (You can also have special food if you're on a diet.)

These are only a few features of our new plane.

We're happy to have it.

And we think our passengers will be, too.

Lufthansa

NEWS IN BRI

Kissing time

Two Munich students have se new world kissing record, beat time set by two London students before.

David Atkinson, 20 and his 19-ye girlfriend Jenny Winmill osculated f minutes 40 seconds.

In Munich, business manageme dent Frederic Arroyo, 25, kissed friend 22-year-old art student K Schaaf for exactly 101 minutes be the previous record by five minute twenty seconds.

The competition in Munich w ganised by a local evening pape mediately it heard news of the reco up in London for a marathon smack

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 Marc

Philandering co

Maintenance must be paid farmer for his bull's "adu according to a Senate decision in S wig.

In a village on the west coa Schleswig-Holstein a love-struck b tered his neighbour's meadows and ered seven calves.

The neighbouring farmer sued the owner because the calves were pu cows were not mature enough fo bearing.

The court decided the bull's must pay 250 Marks per calf co sation. (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 Marc

Smoking

Käte Strobel's Ministry of Health Family Affairs will in futur allow non-smokers to be subjected blue nicotine-laden louds of smoke tobacco fanatics.

The Minister has introduced a sta regulation that from now on in M nistry meetings and conferences should be a vote as to whether smo to be permitted or not.

Käte Strobel said that the Mi could set a good example to sm everywhere on the health risks th flict on those who never even light u

She said that whatever the resu the vote there should at least be smoking pause.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 March

Pets allowed

Cats and dogs will not after all under fire from the Bonn H Ministry.

Heinz Westphal, Parliamentar Secretary to the Ministry assur Bundestag at question time that tion is not planned to prevent flat lers keeping cats and dogs as pets.

(DIE WELT, 3 March 1

Family holdup

A sixteen year old girl in Frank held up her mother and g mother demanding one hun Marks from them.

She brandished a pistol and threate "Give me the money or I'll shoot."

Police state that the girl and her fri of the same age were given 90 Mark the mother and ten Marks by the 75-ye old granny.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 2 March 1

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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mburg, 7 April 1970
th Year - No. 417 - By air

Berlin plays a key role in the detente debate

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Attempts to bring about a relaxation of tension between East and West ave been in progress for years and have rtainly been in full swing since the ennedy era. Yet so far they have sueded merely in preventing the situation om going from bad to worse.

This is due only in part to disturances such as the Cuba crisis, the Vietam war, Soviet intervention in Czechoovakia or the Middle East crisis. The ajor mistake would appear to have been e lack of coordination.

The mutual relationship between the eed for security, power politics and deology has not, indeed, been sufficiently borne in mind and the steps taken by dividual powers have been coordinated ither insufficiently or not at all.

The prospects of attempts to bring bout a relaxation of tension now appear righter to the extent that an attempt is eing made to coordinate both the individual measures taken and the timing.

The first few months of this year have rst and foremost witnessed initiatives aken by this country in Moscow, Warsaw nd East Berlin. Despite a radical change n the basis of Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc, the recognition of the "fact of two German states" existing, specific progress has yet to be reported. The most progress toward rapprochement has been made in Warsaw.

This country's moves have nonetheless improved the general atmosphere and an attempt is now being made to pass the ball into the Allied court.

Preparations for the Erfurt summit clearly showed that the two German states are unable to come any closer to reaching agreement on West Berlin, so the Allies are to try their hand. For sound reasons the Four-power talks can be expected to be a lengthy business.

In the meantime the strategic arms limitation talks between the two superpowers, begun in Helsinki, will continue in Viena. Salt will indicate whether the defusing of the international situation has reached a stage sufficient for a solution to the crucial problem of detente, arms control, to appear feasible.

Progress at the Four-power talks in the old Control Commission building in West Berlin is, then, on the one hand a sine qua non for success at the Vienna Salt talks. At the same time the Berlin talks are unlikely to come to a successful conclusion unless progress is made on arms control.

And not until agreement has been reached on both points can there be any hope of an agreement on the renunciation of the use of force between Bonn and Moscow or of progress towards an improvement in relations between Bonn and East Berlin, which cannot be said to have improved as a result of the Erfurt summit.

The Berlin Question thus plays a key role for the progress of attempts to bring about a relaxation of tension on other fronts. It is high time a serious attempt were made to attempt to find a solution.

Governing Mayor Schütz of West Berlin recently registered anxiety lest the entire corpus of detente collape as a result of the Berlin problem being let slide so long that one day it is realised that a solution is impossible.

This anxiety could be put in stronger terms. Were the Allies to be agreed on all issues relating to detente except West Berlin the pressure on the city could become unbearable.

What is in fact at stake? At a time when the West was beginning to try its hand at attempting a relaxation of tension the Soviet Union exploited the exposed situation of West Berlin to bring pressure to bear on this country and the West to take a less energetic line on reunification.

The more this policy succeeded, the more the GDR hoped to gain acceptance for its demands for a change in the political status of West Berlin "since West Berlin, when all is said and done, is on GDR teritory."

Ulbricht's final aim is clear, yet East Berlin's remaining content with the demand for "special unit" status for West Berlin was made out to be a generous concession on the East's part.

"Special unit" West Berlin is to limit its relations with the Federal Republic. At present the main emphasis is attached to demands that Bonn refrain from holding parliamentary sessions in the former Reich capital.

It requires little imagination to work out what the next demands will be, though. Pressure will be brought to bear on Bonn to end financial support for the city, pull out Federal bodies such as the headquarters of the Salary-Earners Insurance Scheme and so on and so forth. All in all the aim is to change the status quo to the East's advantage.

In West Berlin itself, on the other hand, and the three Western powers basically agree with the local authorities, the aim felt to be desirable is that of "recognition of the accrued realities of the city," a phrase used by Governing Mayor Schütz.

West Berlin itself would like to maintain the presence of the three Western powers and uphold relations with this country without attempts to intervene by the GDR. It would like incontestably free access between the Federal Republic and the city.

A fundamental restriction with regard to any of these three demands would jeopardise West Berlin's very existence. As a result the general aim must be to largely maintain the status quo.

Preparations for the meeting between Chancellor Brandt and Premier Stoph brought to light the bulk of the two sides' diametrically opposed stands. The leeway for negotiation is extraordinarily narrow. What appear to be prestige issues soon prove to be legal claims as a matter of principle involving direct and specific conclusions.

The Berlin talks, then, are a test case that will show to what extent Moscow is genuinely interested in a relaxation of tension between East and West. The Soviet Union's precarious economic position could swing the Kremlin in favour of detente.

Will the Kremlin, basing its approach on the principle of proletarian internationalism, that is to say, Moscow knows best, be able to induce East Berlin to make substantial permanent concessions? The fate of progress towards detente largely depends on the answer to this one question.

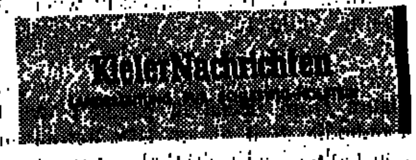
Axel Seeberg

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 March 1970)

Behind closed doors Allied representatives met in West Berlin on 26 March to discuss the Berlin problem. The talks, held in the former headquarters of the Control Commission, were opened by Kenneth Rush, US ambassador in Bonn. The French (left), British (facing), Soviet (right) and American delegations (with backs to camera) are here seen at the conference table. (Photo: dpa)

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE quarterly review is included with this issue.

US troop presence in Europe is a must for all concerned



Chancellor Brandt will have hard time of it in the United States. President Nixon will be expecting his German visitor to field sound arguments in the struggle against increasingly powerful forces in Washington that favour not only a reduction in troop strength in Europe but also a cut in American commitments on the Continent.

Willy Brandt continually points out that it is not a matter of defending West Berlin and the Federal Republic and that the Americans need not feel themselves to be mercenaries in European pay.

If the United States wishes to retain great power status and come to terms with the Soviet Union from a position of self-confidence it must first and foremost see to its own interests in Europe, last but not least the troop presence that visibly adds emphasis to these interests.

It is less a matter of the military importance of the US presence in Europe than one of its political significance.

The United States is contractually bound not to reduce the strength of its troops stationed in this country before the present offset payments agreement expires on 30 June 1971. "What then?" is the problem.

Even if the Federal government were to succeed in retaining a US presence in the form of "paid mercenaries" the political benefit would be virtually nil. America's interest in Europe would no longer be credible.

The other, frequently discussed possibility, that of strengthening the Bundeswehr as a replacement for US troops, is equally dubious in political terms. Further strengthening of the Bundeswehr would seriously endanger efforts to bring about a relaxation of tension in Europe.

Cyrill von Radzibor

(Kieler Nachrichten, 26 March 1970)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Spring in the air in Moscow, says negotiator Bahr



Legend has it that Christopher Columbus once settled the problem of standing up a boiled egg by firmly cracking the shell of an egg against the table-top, so flattening one end.

"That," Secretary of State Egon Bahr of the Chancellor's Office concluded in praise of his proposal, "is my Columbus's egg."

"Not much of an egg," Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, his opposite number, less enthusiastically commented, to which Bahr countered "Would you go to the pains of laying a particularly large egg if you were a hen, Minister? "

The Soviet delegation had to smile at Bahr's quick and ready wit but the nest egg he had to offer was still felt to be too small to make the concession he had hoped to gain.

At quarter past ten on the evening of Saturday, 21 March, the Soviet and West German delegations parted company after 31 hours of talks without Egon Bahr having achieved his aim of agreement on the progress made towards a treaty on renunciation of the use of force.

A joint communique was not issued, the two delegations submitted separate reports to their respective governments and Soviet agreement on the establishment of consulates-general in Leningrad and Hamburg was the consolation prize.

On his arrival at Moscow airport the evening before Bahr had still considered it a matter of course that after five and more weeks of negotiation an attempt would be made to summarise the progress made in the form of a joint communique.

Yet Soviet delegate Tokovinin, the man who welcomed him at Sheremetjevo, promptly announced a Soviet request for amendments to the draft final communique on which he and Herr von Treskow of the Federal Republic embassy had spent two days arguing the toss.

Andrei Gromyko, who returned from a two-day visit to Czechoslovakia at five p.m. on the Saturday and two hours later met Egon Bahr for a further three hours at the conference table, had already documented his change of mind.

Regardless of a renewed call for vigilance in the face of "dangerous expressions of revanchism and neo-Nazi activity in the Federal Republic" the Prague final communique had made mention of "a *change in Federal Republic policy* towards recognition of the realities resulting from the Second World War and subsequent developments."

Once the Soviet Union had taken this view of Bonn's policies it is hardly surprising that no need was felt to agree to a joint paper that was vague as to what constituted reality.

Another difficulty in phrasing a common denominator was that a number of points regarding the agreement on renunciation of the use of force had been clarified while others remained controversial. At this stage both sides appear to have felt it advisable to avoid joint formulation of differences of opinion and to rely instead on the outcome of further talks.

It is increasingly evident that the Soviet Union is counting on time being on its side as regards Bonn coming to acknowledge the realities of the situation. There might, the feeling appears to be, be a swing towards recognition of the GDR in this country.

Besides, there is a link between the Moscow talks and the Berlin Four-power discussions, not to mention Chancellor Brandt's talks with GDR Premier Stoph and the negotiations between Bonn and Warsaw. Developments at all four conference tables could have repercussions on the course of events at the other three.

This is particularly true of the Four-power talks on Berlin. The Soviet Union is clearly awaiting the outcome of the Berlin talks before bringing discussion of the West Berlin problem with Bonn to a conclusion.

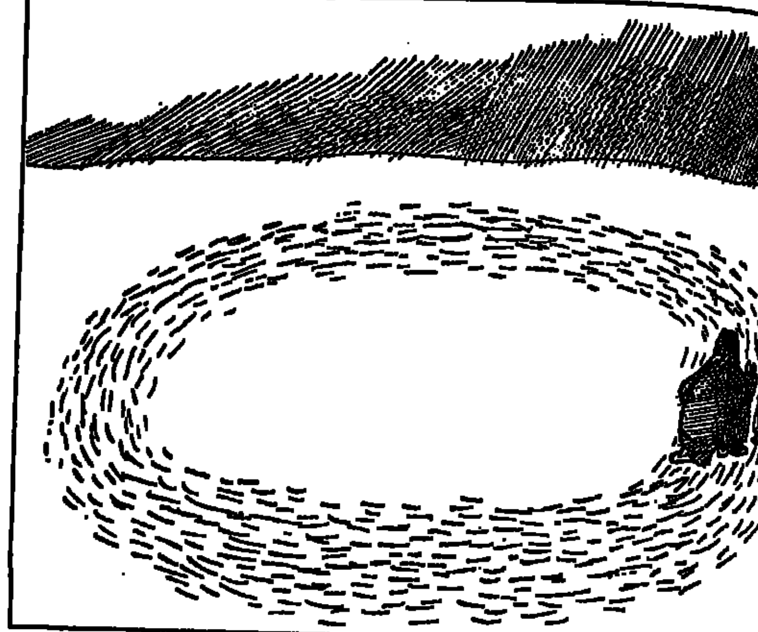
Moscow does not acknowledge a legal responsibility for West Berlin as far as Bonn is concerned but it is realised that this country has an interest in the fate of the city. Recognition of the realities of the situation probably refers to the existing state of affairs in West Berlin too.

The Soviet Union appears prepared to tolerate certain existing links between West Germany and West Berlin, particularly economic and financial ties, provided these ties are not underscored all too heavily by means of political demonstrations by Bonn – Bundestag sessions or acts of political sovereignty in the city, for instance.

As regards full diplomatic recognition of the GDR by Bonn, Moscow and East Berlin are in full agreement, with the possible exception that Moscow is a little more flexible in respect of deadlines.

A refusal by Bonn to accord East Berlin full diplomatic recognition is hardly sufficient reason for the Soviet Union to call off talks with the Federal Republic on all other issues. The communique issued on 27 February following Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit to East Berlin includes a recognition formula on which Bonn and Moscow could reach agreement.

In the communique Mr Gromyko mentioned sovereign equality, respect of territorial integrity and inviolability of state frontiers and social orders as criteria of relations between all countries. These are criteria to which Bonn no longer objects in respect of East Berlin.



Perpetuum mobile

(Cartoon: Flora)

The so-called enemy-state ar[…] the United Nations Charter, nu[…] and 107, which grant the Allies […] to intervene in Germany, are a […] that can be considered solved.

The articles as such will not […] punged from the Charter but a[…] seems to have been reached […] Moscow talks on an auxiliary […] the Soviet Union and the Fede[…] public propose to base mutual […] "particularly" on Article 2 of […] Charter, which specifies that all […] of the UN agree to regulate inte[…] conflict by peaceful means and to[…] from the threat or use of force ag[…] territorial integrity or political i[…] dence of any country.

The degree to which the Aug[…] Potsdam Agreement is to remain […] the Federal Republic is prob[…] aspect of the agreement on r[…] of the use of force on which opi[…] differ.

After a quarter of a century of […] enmity and animosity between […] and Bonn normalising *relations* […] the two countries must necessar[…] difficult and time-wasting procedu[…]

"There can be no denying th[…] spring even in Moscow but you […] how much can go by the board […] weather is bad in May," Bahr co[…] over goulash and Moselle on th[…] Saturday evening. In May the next […] of talks begins.

Josef Riedm[…]

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 March […])

The Khmer uprising against Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's people's prince, brings to light dangerous aspects of the Indo-China conflict. Initial chary reactions to the coup d'etat in Phnom Penh clearly indicate that it is as awkward for the United States as it is for Russia and China.

Cambodian coup may prove a pitfall

The response also shows how little leeway the new rulers of Cambodia have. Their room to manoeuvre within the limits of neutrality and independence is blocked by the highly precarious balance of power in the Asian theatre.

Prince Sihanouk may have encouraged massive disregard for the sovereignty of his country by the warring communist forces in Vietnam but apart from diplomatic offensives his successors have little alternative but to respect this highly explosive inheritance.

From the purely military viewpoint the changed situation in Cambodia appears at first glance to be most promising. A joint Cambodian-South Vietnamese-American front against communist forces regardless of territorial limits could ease the burden of warfare in the South of Vietnam and cut off North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops, particularly in the Mekong delta, from their lines of supply and communication.

President Thieu has already pointed out this promising aspect, albeit with extreme caution. Yet this is precisely where the worm could turn – and the prospect must make the Americans shudder.

What, in the circumstances, is to stop Hanoi from declaring people's war in Cambodia as it did in Laos beforehand and mobilising the 40,000 troops it has at the ready in the country against the far weaker Cambodian army?

This would confront President Nixon with the politically suicidal dilemma of whether or not to extend US military involvement to Cambodia and admit the total failure of Washington's doctrine of a withdrawal from the Asian mainland.

Cambodia could even prove a trap for the Americans if the new leaders in Phnom Penh were to decide to launch a military attack on North Vietnamese troops in their country of their own accord and without outside assistance.

The alarming parallel between this potential state of affairs and the situation in Laos is self-evident. Just like Vientiane, Phnom Penh would not have the slightest chance of successfully coping with overwhelming North Vietnamese forces camouflaged as a popular front.

How would, how could Washington respond to this state of affairs in view of the Laos crisis and the renewed frontal attack to which it is being subjected by political critics at home over Laos?

One has visions of an extension of the Vietnamese and Laotian conflicts extending to the whole of Indo-China and probably Thailand too. Hanoi would virtually be compelled to bridge the military gap in Laos and continue its advance to the Mekong.

So far there is no reason to assume that Sihanouk's successors in Phnom Penh are not fully aware of the situation and its possible consequences. They have, for instance, stressed that they intend to continue to pursue a policy of neutrality.

On the other hand, Moscow, Peking and Hanoi will also realise that no advantage is to be gained from the fearful consequences of meddling with the balance of power. It is largely up to them to decide whether or not the politial correctives in Cambodia and the possible skirmishing between Phnom Penh and Hanoi are to trigger off an explosive chain reaction in South-East Asia.

Friedhelm Kemna

(DIE WELT, 23 March 1970)



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INTRA-GERMAN SUMMIT

Erfurt – the acorn from which a tall oak may grow

[T]he train that took Chancellor Willy Brandt to the momentous talks in [Er]furt has returned to Bonn.

What was discussed in Erfurt by the [re]presentatives of the two parts of Ger[m]any and what happened there is now [be]ing put under the microscope, studied [an]d evaluated.

There is ample time before 21 May, [wh]en Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph meet [fo]r the second time, to sound out the [ev]ents of Erfurt and seek a foothold for [th]e second round of talks.

Until the next Willy-Willi meeting in [K]assel the German Policy signals are back [t]o red, and the brakes are on again after [th]e turbulent events in Erfurt which were [c]ompressed into a mere twelve hours. The [d]eep personal involvement in which [e]veryone present at the Erfurt meeting [w]as caught up now gives way to a sober [e]valuation from a distance of what hap[p]ened and what was said there.

We already have one answer to one [q]uestion on hand. It is a clear answer in [t]he positive to the question whether it [w]as right, useful and sensible to embark [o]n talks with the powers-that-be in the [o]ther part of Germany.

Even the Opposition, which expressed [d]oubts and reservations about all other [a]spects of Erfurt, agrees with this answer. It was Rainer Barzel who called the [E]rfurt meeting a historic event in the [B]undestag debate immediately following Brandt's return.

Excessive eloquence is out of place [h]ere. The quotation from Goethe which [w]ent the rounds of observers at the [m]eeting: "This is the first day of a new [e]poch and you can say that you were [p]resent at the beginning," is exaggerated [c]onsidering the status of those par[t]icipating and the effect of their delibe[r]ations. Erfurt did not produce in itself [d]irect decisions that will have a great [e]ffect on the future.

This meeting of political leaders from both sides was designed to sweep away the top layer of dust from day to day politics. It was a careful groping entry into the jungle of worries and fears that has grown up over what we call the German Question. It was an attempt to get to grips with what Herbert Wehner has called "the frightfully difficult relationship" of one part of Germany to the other.

Erfurt was not the scene of policy-making that will change or even influence this relationship. Those who seek a concrete result from the talks are disappointed. The one thing we can seize upon as the positive outcome of this pioneer meeting is the fixing of a date and time for a second meeting. Nevertheless the politics of Erfurt are likely to have a strong and lasting effect.

Proof positive was given by the spontaneous reaction of German Democratic Republic citizens that the concept of a nation still exists despite demarcation lines, a Wall and barbed-wire fences. There was proof that a quarter of a century of division has not let people in both parts of Germany forget that they are part of the same nation.

Anyone who was an eye witness and heard the cries of the crowd in Erfurt for Willy Brandt and then saw how this spontaneity was clamped down upon forcibly would gladly accept people's accusations that he is expressing emotions rather than political insight.

The Erfurt meeting would have been nothing but the fruitless confrontation of stubborn antitheses had it not been for the spontaneous confirmation of the people that the nation is undivided, despite the Wall and the barbed wire.

In Erfurt personal feelings became a political fact which the powers-that-be in the German Democratic Republic will not easily be able to ignore.

Chancellor Willy Brandt's part in the proceedings in Erfurt should have made people in this country all the more aware that the Federal Republic representative who went on this memorable train journey was not someone who was prepared to retreat from any of the valuable positions this country holds in the German Question nor to fritter away anything valuable to German interests although undertones in the Bundestag debate seemed to suggest this.

People's Police hold back the crowds waiting to give Willy Brandt a stirring welcome in Erfurt on 19 March. (Photo: dpa)

Brandt's reaction to Stoph's attacks, his deep feeling for the people in the other part of Germany which showed in his reaction to the enthusiasm of the people of Erfurt are not consistent with accusations levelled against the Chancellor that he is a stateless person, who considers the idea of Germany as a nation worthless, and holds bowing and scraping to the powers-that-be in the East to be worth everything.

Willy Brandt's composure in Erfurt left behind a strong a lasting impression. Part of this was provided be the trip from Erfurt via Weimar to Buchenwald. The Chancellor was not afraid to travel that dreadful road that symbolises Germany's decline from a humane nation to the bestiality of mass slaughter in the War.

Erfurt was the beginning, no more, but no less. The concrete outcome of the meeting there was the return visit of Willi Stoph to Kassel planned for 21 May. That in itself is a success since continued talks bolster the hope that one day the German Democratic Republic government will find itself forced to come to a decision.

For Ulbricht and Stoph to retrace the steps they have already taken on the road to rapprochement would mean a considerable loss of face and prestige. The cheap propaganda methods employed in the German Democratic Republic calling the Federal Republic a hotbed of revanchism, militarism and Nazism will carry less weight than ever now that representatives of this country, Brandt and Egon Franke, have received such a warm welcome from the people of Erfurt.

All this changes nothing of the fact that Germany is divided. Rapprochement on questions of principles did not come about in Erfurt and will not come about. The status quo will remain a reality for a long time.

This is the bitter fact that a country divided for twenty-five years and impregnated with the diametrically opposite extreme social systems and interests of the Soviet Union and the United States must face.

There is no quick way out and no rule of thumb for success. The best chance of success can only lie in continuing the talks begun in Erfurt, leading from these to negotiations and attempting despite all differences to come to agreements that will make life easier for citizens of the two Germanies. The greatest encouragement we have for pursuing this attempt came from the people of Erfurt.

C. M. Lankau

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 22 March 1970)

Willy Brandt reports to Bundestag on the Erfurt talks

Ten hours after returning from the German Democratic Republic Chancellor Brandt gave the first report on his talks at Erfurt to the Bundestag.

With this the result of his talks with Willi Stoph were soberly registered as a modest political achievement which offers some hope to Germans on both sides of the demarcation line searching for a way out of the cul-de-sac.

The Chancellor spoke earnestly and with reservation summing up his journey as a right, necessary and useful course of action, but he warned against using extravagant words about the events of 19 March 1970.

Willy Brandt is well aware that the difficulties and hard times for his German Policy are just beginning. It was not only the far-reaching differences to be settled between the two German states that were brought to light again in Erfurt and which Brandt described to the Bundestag without pulling his punches; but there were also the divergencies which the government faces in its domestic policy as well.

The parliamentary Opposition parties represented by their chairman Rainer Barzel stated that although it was not apparent from the Erfurt meeting there was great concern about the course the government was steering in its German and East Bloc policies.

Since Chancellor Brandt did not at the Erfurt meeting swerve from the course he has taken up till now and said nothing there that he has not uttered at least once in recent weeks and months, we can only conclude that it is not only the finer details of Brandt's policies that do not suit the Opposition parties, CDU and CSU, but basically the whole course of them as well.

The Opposition is confirmed in its suspicion that the government is out to recognise the Oder-Neisse Line and create a special relationship between this country and the GDR, which would be tantamount to the rudiments of recognition of East Berlin.

Chancellor Willy Brandt will now carry out his part in future talks with the German Democratic Republic, made possible by the Erfurt meeting, with a double burden on his back.

This is regrettable since in his attempt to find footholds for discussing future peaceful and friendly coexistence with the other part of Germany Brandt would have wished for a clear run in domestic policy matters. Now he will have to fight on two fronts.

The Opposition should be clear in its mind that the Chancellor's intention (if it is not to founder before it is even launched) can only succeed so long as we are no longer willing to stick to formulae and concepts that are outdated.

They way Rainer Barzel has lapsed into the vocabulary of days of yore is even more difficult to understand when Brandt has left no doubt that he too considers certain positions are not to be surrendered and that a whole series of demands made by the German Democratic Republic cannot be met since they have no "legal and moral basis."

The Chancellor has said that he left Erfurt with the distinct impression that it would be easier today to bring about a warmer climate in the icy relations between the two parts of Germany. It is necessary to take a sceptical attitude to this statement.

But to treat it as Barzel has obviously done and come to the conclusion that it shows flabbiness and no will other than the will to acquiesce is to do Brandt an injustice and to underestimate the efforts he has made.

If we are to come to some kind of agreement with the German Democratic Republic this will of course involve compromises. Inasmuch as we expect negotiators on the other side to make a few concessions and not make recognition in international law the prerequisite for negotiations, we too must be prepared to set aside our ideal concepts and steer a middle course. Otherwise all attempts to come to an agreement now or later will be in vain, and we should not delude ourselves into thinking otherwise.

Today the German Democratic Republic is also interested in these attempts. Willi Stoph is prepared to continue the talks begun in Erfurt in two months' time in Kassel. Despite many Socialist Unity Party bulletins which were anything but cordial the other side has shown the will to remain in contact. The reasons for this are diverse. The essence is to take our chances however slim they may be.

After the trip to Erfurt Chancellor Brandt has obviously not let himself be led into thinking he has achieved more than he really has.

The path he has trodden and which he will now continue to tread will be long and hard, certainly longer than the distance between Erfurt and Kassel, the next stepping-stone along the way.

Hans Jörg Sottorf

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 21 March 1970)

■ HOME AFFAIRS

Better training for a better police force

SONNTAGSBLATT

Act like those judges who supported their wage claims with occasional measures of their own – fine Bundestag members for parking and allow thieves to get away with cars belonging to senior officials, the people you make responsible for planning police administration. Then they might realise how few you are, how imperfect your training is for you to deal with problems posed by contemporary life. This could be the advice given to the police force.

The police have now been reduced to the state of neglected, protesting men. What reasons can be put forward for the concern felt by the group that has an extremely high estimation of the common good (75 per cent of policemen interviewed by Frankfurt sociologist Liselotte Hinz wanted it to be placed above group interests) and 89 per cent of whom consoled themselves that the injustice done to them was needed by the general public whether they recognised this or not?

It is indeed the process of social reform that has revolutionised the role of the police official. This process found him unprepared and as he was immediately include in this process through the law and orders he was given he had little opportunity of pondering objectively its causes.

This has now changed. The ill-considered, belligerent nature of such people as Berlin police chief Klaus Hübner can no longer be regarded as representative for the policeman's interpretation of his role. The police force is of course not a homogeneous group.

Consciousness of problems involved is generally further developed than in the case of Frankfurt's Police President Gerhard Littmann who said to Social Democrat delegates who had criticised him that no single controlling organ had ever warned the police not to behave as they had done.

A situation that can be regarded as symptomatic occurred recently at Loccum Evangelical Academy. When Cologne professor Karl Heinrich Friauf made a positivistic, conservative interpretation of the police, constitutional and administrative law in the question of demonstrations, police chiefs, police instructors and representatives of the police trade union present stood up against him.



Hamburg police cadets college (Photo: Conti-Press)

They did not know what to make of such theses reminiscent of the philosopher Hegel as they are no longer appropriate to the situation. They prefer to make use of the findings of modern psychology as occasionally practised in Munich under the direction of Georg Sieber. Hamburg's Senator for Home Affairs, Heinz Ruhnau, also advocated psychology at the Loccum conference.

A scientific and technological approach to problems – this too can be manipulated – demands radical re-thinking by the police. And as thought cannot be simply demanded but must be practised intensively and kept fresh police officials need a new, more appropriate training and continual further training. What they demand today, aided and abetted by the present situation with increasing cases of theft, growing traffic problems and vacant posts within the force, are better chances of promotion. They will achieve this and increased civic prestige only when linked with an increased professional qualification and, therefore, better training. In future they must be a sort of social engineer, similar to demands made by progressive judges for their own status. Munich police psychologist Rolf Umbach once described their function as police technician.

As long as the majority of police arbitrate conflicts with arm-locks, truncheons and water-cannons – or better, as long as they are forced to – their image may be indeed very good on wide sections of the population (according to a Wickert survey 76 per cent of the community) but this type of "hand labourer" will certainly not be granted an essentially better wage.

This situation will change only when the police receive training corresponding to that given to an engineer or teacher. The present and future functions of the police force, with regard to the technical, legal, criminological and educational spheres, certainly justify training of this type. Only then, I believe, would we have a police force that could be equal to the complicated conditions of our community.

This democratic community is so arranged that factors necessary for its prosperity cannot be ordained from above. What is objectively correct is not solely in the possession of the authorities but is thrashed out in clashes of opinion and according to political factors. Minorities can certainly possess higher understanding. It is one of the rules of our order to consider them tolerantly.

But our police should be placed in a position where this understanding could be made their own, even more intensively than in the rest of the population. They still have an extremely disturbed relationship to mass media. They still allow themselves to be manoeuvred into a position similar to class struggle that sociologists otherwise do not find on our streets. This results from too little training.

The supposition could almost be made that those people preventing the mass of police understanding their position in the process of social change by preventing their "intellectualisation" must really only be interested in preserving the remains of class structure or re-constituting them.

Of course the police should protect citizens and fight criminals. Of course they should see that laws are properly carried out. But when people demand that the force should defend the constitutional state and Basic Law but not help to cement the distribution of powers once achieved and when, as Heinz Ruhnau recently demanded, the police should prevent coup d'etats from both above and below, this demands considerable powers of differentiation and a more critical attitude than can normally be found in policemen today.

It demands the basic difficult judgement that life with social and political conflicts is normal in a democratic community and that too much "law and order" leads sooner to a mistrustful attitude.

Werner Hill

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 15 March 1970)

Minister advocates British-style bobby

Willy Weyer, Home Minister of the Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, wishes to improve yet further the relationships between police and citizens.

Weyer says, "I see my goal as making the Federal Republic policeman into a sort of German bobby."

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 19 March 1970)

Local councils call for multi-purpose ID card

If the suggestion of this country's district councils congress is accepted the introduction of the general identity card in 1972 and 1973 will be accompanied with people's records being transferred to punched cards and the introduction of a general pass that will function as an ID card, passport, birth certificate, proof of nationality, inoculation form, driving licence, car licence, cheque card and other permits.

The congress suggested that the standardised pass should consist of two hard plastic cards about the same size as present cheque cards and could be produced at the same time as the punched card at the population statistics office.

Part of the pass should also contain the person's birth certificate number, blood group and rhesus factor as well as other usual details. Inoculation certificates could be recorded on the reserve side.

The second part of the pass should contain a picture and the person's signature. This section would be changed every five years while the other half would be valid all through the person's life.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 March 1970)

Police threat… protest measu…

DIE WELT

Police officials, members of the … Trade Union of this country… servants' association, are threate… demonstrate.

The Criminal Police Commission… Police Trade Union, a branch of … servants' association, announced… that protest action was planned… government and Federal states d… take measures within the … months towards better and stand… organisation, training, pay and eq… of the criminal police.

Crimes, the union said, had … increased in the Federal Republic… and the number of cases sol… fallen at the same time.

Only a police force with higher… cations could halt this trend, it … The union made the following de…

1: Organised crime should be fa… a police force with standardised … sation all over the Federal Republi…

2: A research institute should b… blished to develop practical met… fighting crime.

3: The police force should be p… with modern equipment.

4: Police should receive qualifie… ning and further training and, follo… from this, a higher wage level.

(DIE WELT, 18 Mar…)

The force is … social service

Federal President Gustav Heine… says that the new police … centre in Alsterdorf, a surburb of … burg, should contribute to police … being regarded by citizens as a … service.

Laying the centre's foundation … President Heinemann said that the … the training was to produce police … cials who were capable of indepe… thought and action and who were … tenance of the democratic state.

He added that the function of … police force had long been seen … putting into practice of the State … ship's will and the order desired by …

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 March…)

Many GDR soldie… defect to the West

Since 1961 until the beginning … December 1969 as many as … soldiers serving in the German Democ… ic Republic People's Army are repo… to have deserted to the West.

Commenting on this statistic So… *und Technik*, a periodical backed by … Defence Ministry, said that this … represented the highest for desertio… any army in Europe.

But it would be wrong to draw pre… ure conclusions. This cannot be te… desertion of the normal type. It is … desertion from the armed forces … desertion from a State, from a way … life.

Many conscripts have tried to get … posting near the zonal border as for ma… this is the only chance of escape.

(DIE WELT, 9 March 19…)

LABOUR

Variable working hours lead to greater efficiency

Handelsblatt

"Not a chance," a man said at the Labour Exchange, "We can't get you a charlady." The firm then put an advertisement in the paper: "Wanted: charlady to arrange her own working hours."

The telephone never stopped ringing and the firm received 65 applications in all. A second firm in became very uneasy when departing employees gave as their reason for leaving the lack of variable working hours.

Firms' want-ads already promise variable working hours. But variable working hours are still in their infancy. The vast majority of both management and unions do not have to courage to throw off tradition.

Three industrialists who advocate variable working hours therefore decided to take the initiative. Christian Schubert of Essen, Friedrich Tonne of Stuttgart and lawyer Alfred Hiller, head of personnel at Messerschmidt-Bölkow-Blohm, organised the first "Variable Working Hours Congress" in Essen and sent invitations to representatives of the business communities, trades unions, the authorities and the press.

A surprisingly large number turned up. Most of them had realised that variable working hours would come and that employees, as Christian Schubert put it, want to have more fun in their work and therefore need more latitude of organisation within the economy. One solution is variable working hours. This is not an aid to dispense with irksome duties but brings employees further duties of participation in decision-making, involving a great deal of thought.

Alfred Hiller, an expert in this field, explained the variable working hours from the sliding working hours scale with a limited choice of times to begin and a fixed daily shift on the one extreme and, on the other, dynamic working hours of variable length where the employee works as he thinks necessary. The latter plan has long been the typical working pattern of management but, for the rest, is scarcely practised.

In February 1967 Bölkow, as it then was, introduced the first successful test involving a sliding-scale of working hours in a large factory. The variable working hours as created by the firm allowed employees to bring their working hours forward and gave then the right of financing longer leisure periods with hours that they had in their "time-bank."

The Ottobrunn plan of Messerschmidt-Bölkow-Blohm as it is today was so organised that employees could, after agreeing with their superiors, take off anything up to a half-day as often as they wanted as long as their hour-balance was in the black and their superiors did not oppose it for any justifiable reason.

The most important pre-condition for variable working hours is interchangeability of personnel and functions. Every employee is responsible for his place of work being occupied or within reach. Those who want to begin earlier or finish later must first see whether this permitted by the situation at the factory and must in certain cases find people to deputise for them.

The variable working hours must of course be checked. This results in astounding difficulties. The simplest solution at present is clocking-on for everybody. But most white-collar employees see this as the symbol of a worker and do not want to take a step down the social ladder. On the other the mistrust and suspicion caused by variable working hours must also be examined in the interests of the staff among others. In some concerns clocking-on can be replaced by shift books or attendance sheets.

An aim well in the future is performance work, commissions carried out, for instance or claims that the employee has read through.

Economist Christel Kaommerer discovered at a Munich ironmongery wholesalers that had introduced variable working hours:

–Divergencies from normal working hours are on average half an hour in the morning and in the evening. Employees who had a long way to work or those had to come along particular awkward roads soon changed their working hours so that they could miss the rush hour. (To aid local traffic in the rush hour period Transport Minister Georg Leber is to start an experiment involving variable working hours in his Ministry on 1 April.)

–Women often took a longer lunchtime break to go shopping. Instead of the normally unproductive hour after lunch the concern received a working hour in the evening that was calmer and far more productive. The women themselves got home earlier than usual as they missed the rush hours and had done their shipping in empty stores at midday.

–Only when personal needs were pressing did employees pick other times of day. Stand-ins were rarely needed.

–When personal matters had to be attended to during the day employees chose of their own accord hours in which little work was done. The hours were made up in peak periods, obviating the need for overtime.

–Overtime thus decreased and hours when little work was done were swapped with peak periods.

–Stand-ins, formerly insufficiently trained, were now so well informed that were indeed in the position to be fully-fledged operatives. The training of new blood was solved far better than previously when it was hardly possible for young people to think and act independently for a short time.

–Fluctuation decreased under its normal level. Freedom and independence was far more highly rated than a few Marks more in wage packets given by competitors.

–Inter-employee relations improved. Employees became more friendly and considerate to each other as they needed each other more than before.

–Dishonesty between superiors and subordinates largely disappeared. Employees no longer needed to invent missed buses when they arrived thirty minutes late at work.

–Twenty-four hour sickness completely how died out. Here too employees realised that they no longer had to invent illnesses when they were too embarrassed to ask for a few hours off to attend to an urgent family matter.

–As freedom of action is only possible when work permits, that is when the employee himself has thought over what he has to do ensure that his position is always occupied, there is a far more responsible attitude. Performance reserves were mobilised and employees became conscious of their responsibility within the concern.

–Outsiders who tried at first to see to private matters at peak working periods, so overburdening their colleagues, were very soon and effectively called to order by the group. It proved that objections from the group were far more effective than a rebuke from a superior.

–Productivity increased slightly while mistakes caused by carelessness became much rarer.

–On the whole it could be seen that this system made white-collar employees and manual workers cooperative colleagues.

–The actual attendance and absence times gave the firm's organisation interesting information about the peak periods and slack times in the various departments. This evidence is of inestimable value for completing the workplace analyses and for the total horizontal organisation of the concern.

–Variable working hours call for the interchangeability of personnel. Each employee tries to find a deputy in the group who is best suited to take over his work while he is absent. This often results in an improvement to the stand-in problem – abilites are discovered that are not recorded on any personal files.

As well as these advantages, variable working hours also have their disadvantages and difficulties. Higher costs result. Porters must stay at their posts longer, more light and heating is needed.

The greatest difficulties come in the legal sphere. Worker protection regulations must be brought inte accord with variable working hours. The reckoning of overtime becomes a problem with variable working hours. And too many firms still work out wages and salaries every week.

It is naturally more difficult to introduce variable working hours in a production industry than in administration. In production industries variable working hours normally demand certain buffer times. But even the production line does not exclude variable working hours a priori. Before the conveyor belt runs, a certain amount of time is needed for preparation and extra time is also needed after the belt is stopped. Futurologists say that the production line of the future will be different to those today.

Another difficulty is the fact that not all employees are enthusiastic about variable working hours. A Swiss at the congress reported that only some ten per cent of employees in his firm had participated. The other ninety per cent had not wanted to depart from their habit of catching the same bus at the same time every morning with the same friends. Representatives of firms in this country were able give far more positive reports to the congress.

There are already about forty firms in the Federal Republic that have officially introduced variable working hours in some form or other. Soon a sickness insurance firm employing some 2,000 people is to experiment in this field.

The congress organisers won friends at Essen. A discussion group will now meet on neutral ground, perhaps as guests of an association of the Economic Rationalisation Curatorium. Unions too are invited. The Ministry of Labour too must be made to take an interest in the venture.

(Handelsblatt, 16 March 1970)

Clocking in is more fun when you can get the shopping done beforehand (Photo: Conti-Press)

Representative sample to give basic information for careers research

This year the Federal Labour Exchange office is to interview 85,000 workers concerning their past career, training, present work and requirement and conditions.

Male workers, employees, officials and the self-employed will give detailed reports on what they have learnt, when and for how long, what they have done since then and how often they have changed jobs and the reasons why.

The results of these discussions to be held at the place of work will then be evaluated by the office's department for careers research at Erlangen. The information gained should help the office to pay more attention to modern developments in the work and career adviser services at labour exchanges.

Those responsible for labour administration admit that career research in the Federal Republic lacks basic information. If young people are to be advised in their choice of career or older people on changing their jobs more must be known on the prospects of the profession. Employees should be able to rely on suggestions by careers advisers at the labour exchanges in so far as this is possible according to the extent of knowledge on labour and economic development.

But first career research has to proceed from the prevailing conditions if it wishes to determine what professions have prospects in ten or fifteen years.

The investigation now beginning is new in the international field too. The only place where there has been similar work is in the United States. But there only 15,000 people were interviewed. In view of the high total population of the United States this sample seems to be of negligible representative value.

In choosing the sample in this country a process of chance distribution was utilised. For example those interviewed all had a name beginning with "G" and were born on the first three days of a month.

Jürgen Bessert

(Kieler Nachrichten, 14 March 1970)

■ ART

Munich exhibition reviews European Expressionism



An exhibition just opened in Munich's Haus der Kunst is devoted to one of the most popular trends in art this century, Expressionism.

Herwarth Walden, editor of the weekly *sturm* coined the word in 1911 as an umbrella term for all the trends and directions in art at that time, including Cubism and abstract art.

Art history uses the term in a narrower sense as the natural reaction to Impressionism of the nineteenth century. The preliminary stages can be seen in the works of Van Gogh, the Belgian James Ensor, Edvard Munch and Ferdinand Holder, whose main characteristics are expressive, powerful colours, simplification of form and the replacement of space by surface colours.

The Haus der Kunst has already had one big exibition dealing with a similar topic in 1966 with Fauvism and Early Expressionism.

This year's exhibition, European Expressionism, shows the heyday of Expressionism in the decade from 1910 to 1920 and devotes most space to German artists who were strongly influenced by Edvard Munch.

But the Expressionistic trends of the Ecole de Paris are also shown as are Belgian and Dutch artists whose works are largely unknown in this country and who are yet to be discovered. Works by Beckmann, Grosz and Dix show succinctly the further artistic development out of Expressionism.

Logically a part of the exhibition is set aside for forerunners of Expressionism. Those works include Van Gogh's *Self Portrait with a Straw Hat* painted in 1887, Edvard Munch's famous *Cry* and Gauguin's *Portrait of Vincent Van Gogh with a Sunflower*.

The upper storey houses the most beautiful items of the exhibition, the woodcuts. It is in engravings, especially woodcuts, that Expressionism attains its purest form. Almost all the 134 engravings have been lent by Essen's Folkwang Museum.

They begin with etchings by James Ensor and end with Otto Dix, Ernst Barlach and Oskar Kokoschka. In between are the serious woodcuts of "Die Brücke" school painters Heckel, Kirchner, Nolde and Schmidt-Rottluff and the Blue Rider group Kandinsky, Klee, Franz Marc and Heinrich Campendonk.

Edvard Munch is represented by two well-known etchings, *The Kiss* and *The Couple* (1896) and the famous lithographs *Madonna* and *Vampires*.

As many as ten works show Lyonel Feininger to be a superb woodcut artist.

The 182 pictures in the lower storey are arranged according to countries. France comes first. Artists from all Europe were united at the Ecole de Paris. We can see here Chagall's original *Fairy Tale Pictures* together with Picasso's *Man sitting with a Glass* that shows only remote Expressionist tendencies.

Fernand Leger and the wide-eyed *Lady in Pink* by Raoul Dufy, Andre Derain's larger than life *Dance* and the unusual colour combinations by Bohemian Frantisek Kupkas lead to the works of Henri Matisse, the grand master of the Fauves whose art propagated similar ideas at the same time as German Expressionism.

In the large German section can be seen everything that has proved most popular since the days of Expressionism and provides frequent subjects for reproductions. Marc's *Blue Horse* and *Red Deer* are on show together with Ernst Ludwig Kirchner's strongly coloured canvasses, Heckel's fine landscapes, Lyonel Feininger's geometrical town impressions, Jawlensky's preference for blue and Kandinsky's half-abstract impressions.

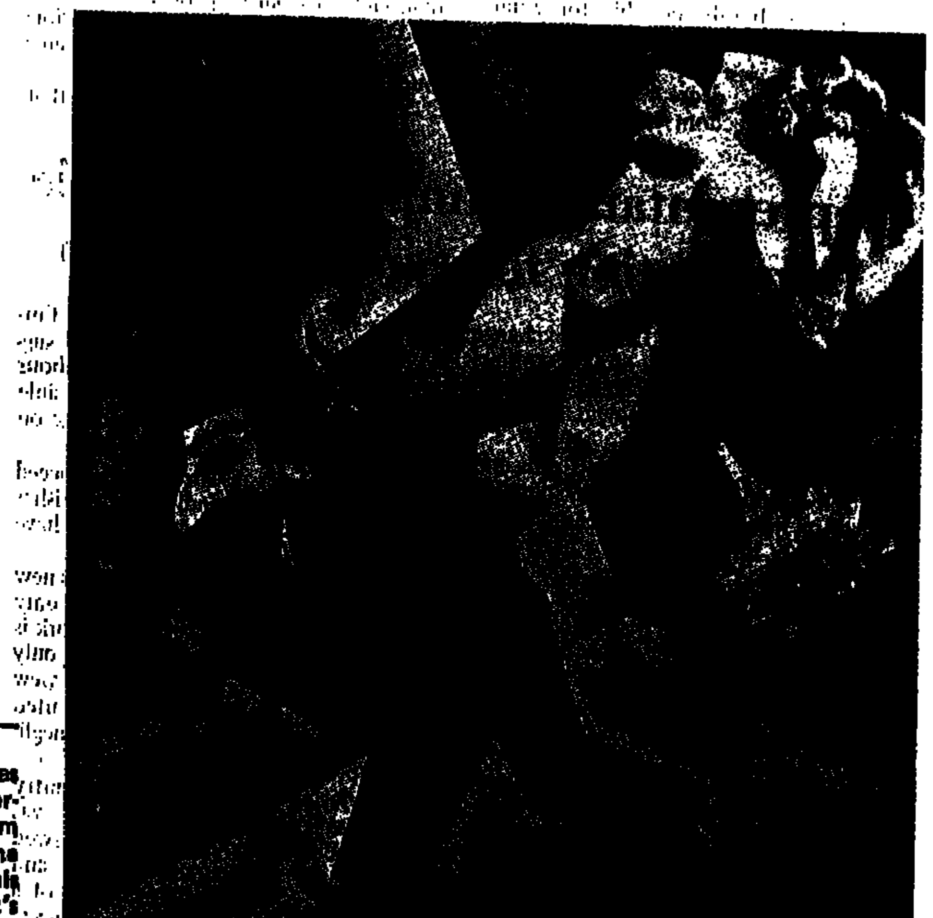
A wall is devoted to both Oskar Kokoschka and Paul Klee. 85-year-old Schmidt-Rottluff's landscapes in burdensome colours and Emil Nolde's mysteriously bright darkness in his paintings, *The Sea* and *Still Life with Burmese Dancer* are, like Max Bechstein's bright scenes, examples of the most cultivated Expressionism.

Sometimes the Expressionist inclinations of the Dutch and the Belgians can only be guessed at. The European varieties of Expressionism include more possibilities of form than is commonly believed. Their influence can still be seen today.

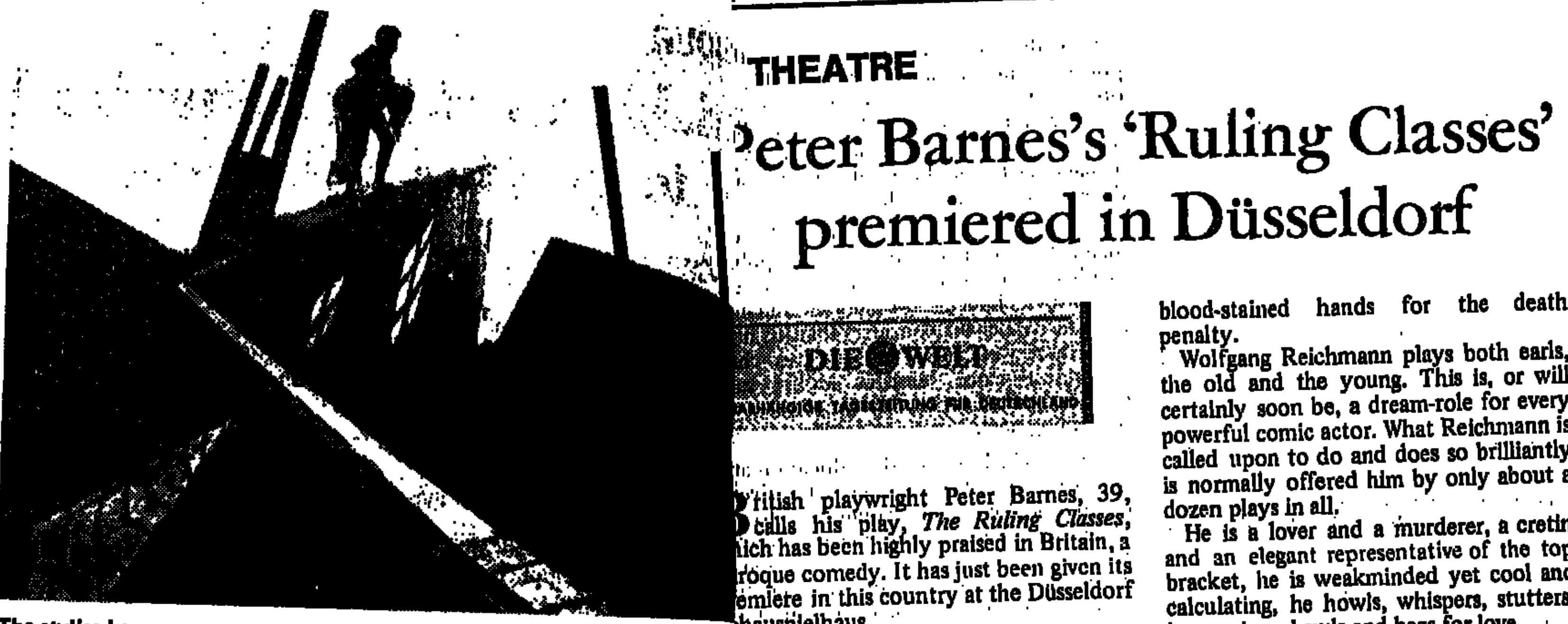
One of the most expressive examples in this exhibition of an Expressionism that is at the same time fully exploited and overcome is Max Beckmann's *Self Portrait with a Red Scarf*.

H. Lehmann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 10 March 1970)



Variety, rather than a uniform style, was characteristic of Expressionist art in Germany. The history of German Expressionism is that of artistic individuality with all the advantages and disadvantages that this entails. Take, for instance, George Grosz's 'Jack the Ripper' (1918). (Photo: Katalog)



The stylised escape scene over the roofs of the city — a typical still from 'The [Cabinet] of Dr Caligari' (Photo: Deutsche Ki[nemathek])

'Caligari and Caligarism' exhibit[ion] opened in Berlin

In 1919 producer Erich Pommer paid two young men eight hundred Reichsmarks for an idea for a film. Worldwide success has never been bought since for as low a sum as this. The story, by authors Carl Mayer and Hans Janowitz, was entitled *The Cabinet of Dr Caligari*.

When filmed by Robert Wiene it brought the German silent movie world overnight success. The first showing of the film was fifty years ago in Berlin, reason enough for *Deutsche Kinemathek* to devote an exhibition entitled *Caligari and Caligarism* to this, perhaps the most famous German film of all times.

It is also reason enough to deal once again with the reasons and background to the Caligari phenomenon.

The guest of honour at the opening ceremony for the exhibition at the exhibition at the Berlin Art Academy was Hermann Warm, one of the last survivors of that glorious age of the German film.

It was Warm together with colleagues Walter Reimann and Walter Röhrig who forged the style of *Caligari*. To them must go more credit than to authors Mayer and Janowitz or even producer Robe[rt] ... whose later films never attained ... remotest comparison with the qu[ality and] originality of *Caligari*.

Warm, Röhrig and Reimann ... an extreme Expressionistic decor ... tionary when compared to the ... Naturalistic scenes, for the hom[e] ... of a mad fairground stallowner Caligari and his dumb aide Cesare.

The idea was to have the film ... animated cartoon. *The Cabinet* [of Dr] *Caligari* was given its peculiar sty[le and] charm by painted background ... Expressionist style, deformed, ... and with false perspectives.

As film historian Lotte H. ... writes, "Cuneiform doors with ... entrances, diagonal windows with ... frames seem to gnaw at the walls. ... lines, triangular shapes, move like ... the Cabal across black circles as ... suggested plaster on the floor, dark ... bolds on the edges of houses re[present] painted cast shadows. Like a nig[htmare] there is concentrated everywhere ... horror of future events."

Crazy plans for a crazy film as fa[r as] extreme style goes. But it is also ... that can still serve to show today th[e] most fascinating possibilities of the ... th art lie beyond imitations of rea[lity] ... the creation of an artistic wo[rld of] phantasy.

Warm, Röhrig and Reimann pl... *The Cabinet of Dr Caligari* right do[wn to] the acting and gestures of the ... Such famous names as Werner K[rauss] (Caligari), Conrad Veidt (Cesare) an[d] ... Dagover act as mechanically as Exp[res]sionistic human machines.

E. T. A. Hoffmann and ... Meyerinck inspired the horror sto[ry] ... Mayer and Janowitz are said to ... written in the course of one night. Th[e] ... dark German Romanticism betw[een] dream and death, resurrected in the ... re forms of Expressionism.

The term Caligarism was coined ... film found imitators and the ... spread. No other film had such ... influence on the aesthetics of the ... German silent film.

The heyday of the German film sta[rt]ed from Caligari to Hitler. This is ... least according to a book by Sieg[fried] Kracauer who ventures the theory ... Caligari is a prophetic foreboding of ... Nazi terror. As disputed as this ma[y be] ... many of the horrors envisioned in Cali[gari] were practised in the dark reality of ... Third Reich.

Hans C. Blumenb[erg]

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 14 March 19[70])

THEATRE

[P]eter Barnes's 'Ruling Classes' premiered in Düsseldorf

DIE WELT

[B]ritish playwright Peter Barnes, 39, calls his play, *The Ruling Classes*, [wh]ich has been highly praised in Britain, a [ba]roque comedy. It has just been given its [pr]emiere in this country at the Düsseldorf [Sc]hauspielhaus.

The play is a rare theatrical brew with ... the required spices and other [in]gedients, ranging from the Passion Play ... grand Guignol, from pop song to opera [p]arody.

Presumably this mixture is the main [r]eason for describing the play as baroque ... an attempt to turn apparent short[c]omings into a mannered virtue.

Martin Esslin, president of the Inter[n]ational Arts Advisory Council at the [D]üsseldorf Schauspielhaus, translated the [p]lay and unquestionably overestimated it, [a]t least in the effect it was likely to [p]roduce on the German stage.

The Ruling Classes is in every respect a [t]ypical through and through English play, [r]ooted in English literature and theatre [h]istory based on the social, political and religious setup in Britain, and gaining poignancy from the English language and thought processes.

Barnes harks back to English Elizabethan drama, younger contemporaries of Shakespeare, who pandered to bloodthirsty, horror tragedies around the turn of the seventeenth century.

So *The Ruling Classes* is a horrific tragi-comedy and ghoulish play the main failure of which is that it requires more than three hours to put over the ideas of its author, which lack variation.

A smaller measure would have been a greater pleasure in this case, without doubt. In places this macabre potpourri is thoroughly amusing and tense, drawing its humour and charm from the questionable contrast between madness and "normality".

It begins with the suicide of the old Earl of Gurney, who elects to hang himself in order to make his "visions" more vivid. Suddenly there he is, in his underpants with his three cornered hat and his sword on this do-it-yourself gallows.

With such an ancestry it is no small wonder that the only son and heir is a schizophrenic. But, as I have already said, he is the heir and that motivates his posh relations to take action. An intrigue ensues. And this is where the mad comedy really begins. Jack, the new Earl of Gurney, considers himself to be the God of Love. This is to be taken literally, meaning the god of love who is made sick by every kind of "negative-thinking". Therefore he tempts the family with a confrontation with the god of vengeance after several other shots, for example a marriage to the Lady of the Camelias has not had the desired effect.

In fact Jack is cured and this shows the deeply pessimistic basic attitudes of this comedy, which is aggressive in all directions.

In the end revenge, hate and evil horror triumph.

The God of Love becomes Jack the Ripper as soon as he is "normal" again, a murderer and ruthless terrorist.

In the House of Lords surrounded by slavering, grey-haired old men with one foot in the grave, dressed in ermine and with a crown on his head Earl Jack, who as a madman was the embodiment of goodness, love and tolerance pleads with blood-stained hands for the death penalty.

Wolfgang Reichmann plays both earls, the old and the young. This is, or will certainly soon be, a dream-role for every powerful comic actor. What Reichmann is called upon to do and does so brilliantly is normally offered him by only about a dozen plays in all.

He is a lover and a murderer, a cretin and an elegant representative of the top bracket, he is weakminded yet cool and calculating, he howls, whispers, stutters, hums, sings, bawls and begs for love.

He makes the transition from one role to the other without a transition period, and in some ways does it too well.

But this is certainly due to the English guest director Geoffrey Reeves who has obviously set his mind on the grotesque and exaggerated with great emphasis.

The most charming member of the twenty-strong cast is Nicole Heesters as the Lady of the Camelias who on the mad marriage night performs a complete striptease and dances with Reichmann an animal dance of love.

With great decency Tatiana Ivanov plays a beautiful and amorous Lady in this macabre play, Heinrich Ortmayr is a senile bishop, Alf Pankarter is the intriguing uncle and the servant Walter Taubs comes from an earlier Nestroy farce.

It is striking that the only character in the play who is portrayed as being at all pleasant is a rather unintelligent politician (Peter Honnen) who approves the re-introduction of hanging. The minor characters are a picturesque series of comical, grotesque and bizarre types and caricatures.

Eo Plunien

(DIE WELT, 13 March 1970)



A scene from Peter Barnes's 'Ruling Classes' (Photo: Lore Bermbach)

Munich experiments with 'workshop opera'

Munich Opera has once again collected together within one week some of the most appropriate examples of modern opera.

They gave creditable performances of Zimmermann's *Soldaten*, Carl Orff's attempt to revive Aeschylus' *Prometheus* as a musical drama, an adroit translation of the chantefable *Aucassin et Nicolette* into a Thespian framework by Günter Bialas, Alban Berg's *Lulu* which has been rising to great popularity everywhere (though this is rather surprising) and a ballet evening.

This programme must surely help to promote the image of modern works in opera house.

In addition there was an energetic guest performance by the Württemberg State Opera from Stuttgart of Penderecki's *The Devils of Loudun*.

Perhaps the most productive project to have been started here was an "experimental stage" by the opera company itself, commencing with Kagel's *Sur Scène* and *Spiel* (based on Samuel Beckett) which was enjoyable and successful. Both innovations brought comparatively instructive ideas on the theme of what is possible in contemporary opera. The effect of the Penderecki opera was due entirely to the phenomenal direction of Günther Rennert. His scenic presentation of the women's mass hysteria and the church's exorcism involved great visual effects and in parts drastic methods of suggesting the importance of the action which owes a lot to the work and its integral power.

Although it is questionable whether Beckett's three part text-montage can stand additional music and song with its grinding monotony, the three singers (Monika Foukas, Helga Mösbauer and Erich Benno Wagner) did their best to bring their apathetic tripartite monologue into the shape of static senselessness while rooted to the spot in a windblown plastic casing.

The venue for this first five-finger exercise in the realms of the experimental was the large, trial stage at the Staatsoper with standing and seating accommodation for a mere 200 around the stage area.

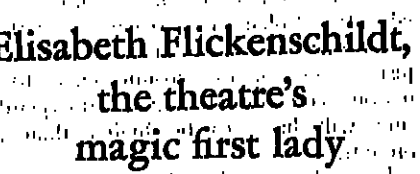
It is important to note that the initial impulse to this came from the younger members of the ensemble led by composer and tympabist Walter Haupt.

Theatre Manager Günther Rennert gave encouragement and advice and put his opera house at the disposal of these enterprising young people without exposing the group to the criticism of partisanship but giving them breathing space in which to create, to work and to experiment, perhaps more so than at the first attempt.

At the moment it is important to note that Munich has initiated the idea of the "workshop opera".

Ulrich Dibelius

(Handelsblatt, 12 March 1970)



Elisabeth Flickenschildt, the theatre's magic first lady

Siegfried Melchinger, in his charming essay on the actress Elisabeth Flickenschildt, who recently celebrated her 65th birthday, describes her as "the magic first lady" of theatre in this country.

This description shows clearly what "Flicki" has done as an unquestioned representative of an institution that is open to question.

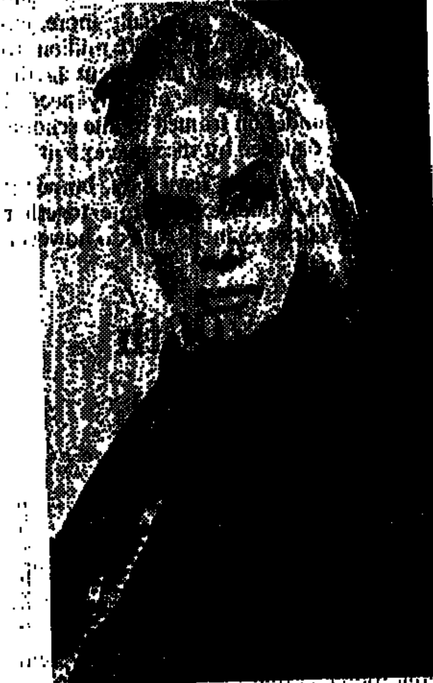
She has a magical acting talent and her work shows magnificent artistic merit.

But there is something about her performances which merits the description "exotic".

Anyone privileged to see Elisabeth Flickenschildt as Marthe Schwerdtlein in *Faust* as Queen Gertrude in *Hamlet* and as Clytemnestra in Jean Paul Sartre's *Les Mouches* will appreciate this secret mixture of strange amorality and sudden breakthroughs of occidental humanity which is unforgettable.

Elisabeth Flickenschildt was born and brought up in Hamburg and came via the Munich Kammerspiele (1933-36) to the Deutsches Theater in Berlin.

It was there that she first worked with Gustaf Gründgens. Later she again acted with him in Düsseldorf (1949) and in Hamburg (1957). This forms a whole chapter of modern German theatre history.



(Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

She has acted some of modern literature's more gruesome female characters, such as Dürrenmatt's Claire Zachanassian in *The Visit* and his Mathilde von Zahnd in *The Physicists*.

Elisabeth Flickenschildt did not baulk at playing parts in Edgar Wallace films.

In 1962 in Stuttgart she staged Aeschylus' *The Persians* and played the part of Atossa.

Her repertoire spans two millenia and everything she acts becomes very up-to-date.

(Handelsblatt, 16 March 1970)

■ EDUCATION

Politicians must act promptly to counter education crisis



Carl-Heinz Evers, West Berlin Education Senator

(Photo: Landesbildstelle Berlin)

Many politicians and journalists were quick to assert that Berlin's Education Senator Carl-Heinz Evers was not a real politician but an expert with a fixed ideology that brooked no compromise.

This argument totally distorts the reason why Evers resigned. It does not take into account that this unusually dramatic step could or should have been taken in almost any other Federal state capital.

Rhineland-Palatinate Education Minister Bernhard Vogel called Evers' resignation a noteworthy sign, adding that those Education Ministers who did not act in the same way should be plagued with a bad conscience. Party politics plays no role here as Evers is the most highly esteemed education expert of the Social Democratic Party while Vogel enjoys the same reputation with the Christian Democrats.

Evers said to the press that he resigned for socio-political reasons only. His long and harsh letter of resignation to the Governing Mayor of Berlin contained the financial facts. His plan for the further development of Berlin schools between 1971 and 1975 submitted last autumn contains exact figures for an educational policy orientated towards the future.

The Senate's decision on mid-term financial planning lead to the breakdown of this plan. Not even small steps forward were allowed. Evers objects in his letter that of the 625 million Marks cut 570 million alone came from the educational sector. The foreseeable shortage of personnel was not considered. In past years school building always took a back seat, says Evers, and is now being put off and given the consolation that prospects in 1974 may be better.

Evers ends his letter, "The Senate's mid-term financial planning means that the educational development of Berlin will stagnate in the next few years and is partly even retrograde."

Berlin Finance Senator Heinz Striek tried to prove with figures that Evers is wrong. It is rather pointless to argue about the fractions of one per cent by which the proportion of school expenditure in the Berlin state budget has risen or fallen. The important thing is long-term trends and provisions, not only in Berlin but also in the other Federal states and in the central government.

Evers has given a political signal that all should take note of. In a recent discussion he announced that, in view of the financial demands of the education system in the next few years, it was important to start a new Picht round arousing people, as Georg Picht did in the mid-sixties with his series of articles in *Christ und Welt* on this country's educational catastrophe.

Total expenditure of central government, Federal states and district councils on schools rose from 10,800 million Marks in 1965 to 13,000 million in 1969. The percentage increase for science and the universities was essentially more, expenditure rising from 5,100 million to 7,500 million. Higher investment in the universities was and is urgently needed but the foundation formed by the schools was not broadened by the same extent.

The Federal states have so far borne 99 per cent of school expenditure together with the district councils who do however

CHRIST UND WELT

survive from what the Federal states give them. They cannot increase educational expenditure unless important sectors such as water, sewage disposal and roads are to be prejudiced. This year the state of Baden-Württemberg spent forty per cent of the taxes it collected or 3,400 million Marks on education.

Central support expected to raise total education expenditure did not quite come off this year. Of the 3,000 million Marks allowed in the budget 305 million had to be stopped because of trade measures. To this sum must be added the 400 million stopped by the states.

In his budget speech Federal Finance Minister Alex Möller did not therefore want to arouse the impression that the field of education and science had been given sufficient consideration in the 1970 Budget or in financial planning up to 1973. He said that the 36 per cent growth in education expenditure compared with figures for 1969 was "a plain signal but nothing more".

Mid-term financial planning foresees a rise in the central government's expenditure for education and science from the 1969 figure of 2,500 million Marks to 5,600 millions by 1973. Its share of the total budget will thus increase from 3.1 to five per cent.

Fifty million Marks are being allocated to educational research and planning for the first time in the Federal Budget. But school expenditure unlike university expenditure will not rise as school policy is the concern of the Federal states.

Demarcation is inevitable until joint educational planning between the central government and Federal states which is just getting of the ground leads to a national educational budget. But expenditure will have to be higher than at present.

Joint planning should not be expected to produce all that much until parliamentarians and ministers of the central government and the Federal states do not take the political character of educational finance seriously.

At the moment local politicians specialising in education are faced with problems. The majority of members do not want to hear any more about educational matters. There are very few top party men who devote themselves to educational policy as others do with defence, foreign affairs and social welfare. Random speeches on important occasions are no use if politicians shy from the detailed work it involves and, because they find it tedious, pass it over to experts to play about with it.

It is nonsensical to make short-term trade procedures yardsticks for educational policy. Science Minister Hans Leussink spoke in the weekly periodical *Der Spiegel* of the different wavelengths of the two areas, adding, "Up to now this yardstick has unfortunately always been used and accepted. It is a certain educational task for us all to make it clear once and for all that this situation cannot be allowed to continue into the future."

This change of feeling in political practice means that the demands of politicians specialising in educational matters must be taken as seriously as Allied demands for troop costs or farmers' demands for subsidies.

It is therefore necessary to s[…] priorities in financial policy a[…] other courses to those already p[…] Klaus von Dohnanyi, Parliamenta[…] retary in the Federal Science Mini[…] demanding the abolition of subsid[…] the issue of educational loans.

When Evers was still Senator [...]manded a consequential peace [...] involving a reduction in ar[...]penditure. Baden-Württemberg F[...] Minister Gleichauf considers that i[...] time there were some tax increas[...] Federal Finance Minister Möll[...] oracularly that somebody must t[...] something new.

Frister, Chairman of the Educ[...] Science Trade Union, said afte[r] resignation that Berlin would hav[e] other plans such as the construct[ion] city motorways in favour of educ[ation] the city were not to become a "m[...] or arsenal for hand grenades and m[...] guns".

Have responsible politicians i[n the] Federal Republic ever stopped t[o ...] what the chief transport systems [...] near future will be and whether [...]ways and trunk roads, allocated [more] money than education and scie[nce in] mid-term financial planning, will [turn] out to be glorious examples of [...] investment?

Whatever the case, there are [...] some serious economic forecasts su[...]ed by exact research that politicia[ns] use when wanting to set financial p[riori]ties and prepare better solutions fo[r the] most serious educational problems.

Georg Hartmut Altenm[...]

(CHRIST UND WELT, 13 March [...])

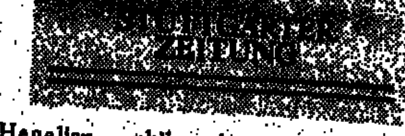
Stuttgart to celebrate 200th anniversary of Hegel's birth

To mark the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel Stuttgart is organising the Federal Republic's official programme of memorial events from 12 to 15 July.

Stuttgart has also established the Hegel Prize and it will be awarded for the first time to Hamburg philologist, Professor Bruno Snell in a ceremony on 12 July.

At the same time a commemorative congress entitled "Hegel 1770 to 1970 — Society, Science, Philosophy" will be opened. This congress is being backed by Heidelberg Academy of the Arts and Sciences, the International Association for the Advancement of the Study of Hegelian Philosophy and the town of Stuttgart.

The aim of the congress is to re-examine objectively the relation of Hegel's speculative philosophy to the empirical sciences and to analyse the effect of



Hegelian philosophy on present philosophic currents.

Many experts from home and abroad will deal with themes including the natural sciences, theology, aesthetics, political philosophy, Marxist theory, neo-Kantianism, phenomenology and the philosophy of science.

Other public lectures are taking place too. Professor Hans Meyer of Hanover, the author of *Hegel's Master and Servant in Modern Literature*, and Professor Dieter Henrich of Heidelberg (author of *Hegel and Hölderlin*) have already promised to come. The congress will close with a discussion on "Hegel in Current Philosophy".

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 9 March 1970)

Chancellor Brandt patrons Education Year

KielerNachrichten

New efforts to raise the standar[d of] education throughout the world [are to] be undertaken in 1970, declared [Inter]national Education Year by the Ge[neral] Assembly of the United Nations.

Federal Chancellor Willy Br[andt] stressed this at the first session of [the] International Education Year [...] Action Committee on 10 March in B[onn].

Chancellor Brandt has assu[med] patronage of the International Educa[tion] Year in the Federal Republic and [said] that this country was ripe for the de[ve]lopment of new values and the appl[ica]tion of essential reforms in educatio[n,] science and research.

He said that it was now a questio[n of] critically taking stock and setting [...] signposts for the next ten years.

At the session Brandt advocated [...] expansion of a merger in the cultu[ral] policy of Europe. This country's scho[ols] and cultural institutes abroad were [of] special significance here, he said. T[he] Federal Republic should, on the occas[ion] of the International Education Year, d[eter]mine its own contribution to the work [of] the international and European organ[isa]tion and increase it if possible.

Dr Vogel, president of the perman[ent] conference of the Federal states' Edu[ca]tion Ministers and Education Minister [of] Rhineland Palatinate, said that one a[im] of our education system should be th[at] every child in the Federal Republic ca[n] understand two living languages. Th[is] would, he said, form a natural link [of] understanding with the world.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 11 March 1970)

SCIENCE

'Planet' sets sail for deep-sea research

[O]n 9 March *Planet* the armed forces' research ship left the port of Kiel on [an] important research expedition headed [by] Professor Günther Ziehm, director of [the] Bundeswehr Oceanographic Research [Ins]titute in Kiel.

[T]he ship will take part in the construc[tio]n of three measuring towers that are to [sta]nd under 1,000 to 2,500 feet of water [on] three of the volcanic cones rising up [fro]m the sea off the Azores.

[A]n underwater measuring device will be [bui]lt on these volcanic peaks. Undersea [mo]vement of the ocean and its effect on [th]e propagation of signals will be measur[ed] with an accuracy that has not been [pr]eviously possible. This venture is a pioneer performance in underwater technology.

Only in recent years has it been recognised that the structure and movements of sea water are far more varied than previously believed. One of the most important factors of this newly discovered changeability is the function of "internal waves".

They cannot be seen as they move beneath the surface of the ocean, often rising and falling hundreds of feet. Their tides vary, often lasting weeks or months.

These internal movements in a mass of water and their vertical and horizontal stratification also influence the diffusion of all signals used under water to locate shoals of fish and submarines. They are equally important for underwater communication cables.

To ensure these underwater news lines and utilisation of signals the internal structure of the sea must be examined as accurately as possible. So far research has been fragmentary. The use of ships was completely ruled out when scientists wanted to observe waves which had a tide lasting for months.

Measuring buoys were also unsatisfactory as the results they gave were not accurate enough. Scientists must be able to make measurements from fixed positions over wide expanses of sea, if possible underwater, and observe the behaviour of the sea over a long period.

That is the idea planned by the Azores Fixed Acoustic Range (AFAR) enterprise which explains the building of towers on underwater volcanoes. Near the island of Santa Maria lie three underwater peaks some miles from each other rising up from a depth of 7,000 to 8,500 feet. On these, three 100-foot high measuring towers are being installed at a depth of 1,000 to 2,500 feet.

These three structures will emit ultrasonic signals over a period of years to measure the changes in the structure of the ocean and their influence on the diffusion of signals. The cost of the project will total about 100 million Marks.

Seven nations are taking part in this project, the Federal Republic, Canada, the Netherlands, the United States, Portugal, France and Italy. They are united in a coordinating project directorate in Lisbon headed by American researcher J.B. Wilcox.

After the rough measurements of the area around the volcanic peaks taken by the Federal Republic research ship, *Meteor*, *Planet* will now make exact measurements of the craters with the aid of the most accurate sonic depth-finder ever built. This is the "Continental Shelf Depth-Finder" constructed specially for this purpose by the Kiel firm Elac. This equipment works with very large sound vibrators with a surface area of ten square feet that allow an extremely exact collection of the ultra sonic waves and an extremely accurate depiction of the sea bed.

To produce an undersea map the exact position of the ship sounding the area must also be known. For this purpose transmitters of a radio navigation establishment on the Azores have been installed enabling positions to be located to the nearest thirty feet.

Depth and position measurements will be combined and evaluated by computer storage equipment so that an underwater map of the area around the three craters will soon be available at a scale of 1:25,000. Such a precise scale has never even been remotely approached previously.

After *Planet* has returned and the maps are ready work will begin in July to built the towers which are being produced in France. They consist of masts made of steel tubing and have three feet to stick into the sea bed. The masts will have a joint fixed at their base so that the towers will always be in an upright position. An air bubble at the top will make them buoyant.

At the top of the masts will be measuring instruments, sound wave producers and reflectors. The masts are said to look very similar to VHF transmitters.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 11 March 1970)

Otto Hahn Prize awarded for the first time

[F]rankfurt-am-Main's Otto Hahn Prize was awarded to Professor Karl zum [W]inkel, 49-year-old doctor and lecturer in [c]linical radiology at the Free University of [B]erlin at a ceremony in the Imperial Hall in [F]rankfurt.

This, the first time that the Prize has [b]een awarded, conforms to the stated [p]urpose of honouring a scientist who has [s]erved atomic science or the peaceful use [o]f atomic energy.

The Prize is awarded together with a [s]um of 25,000 Marks and is dedicated to [t]he memory of the work done by Profes[s]or Otto Hahn, the Nobel Prizewinner [a]nd honorary citizen of Frankfurt who [di]ed in 1968.

Professor zum Winkel stated that he [w]ould place the largest part of the 25,000 [M]arks at the disposal of the department [o]f clinical radiology at the Free Uni[v]ersity of Berlin.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 10 March 1970)

Computer tests may explain phenomenon of speech

Speech is defined as the temporal series of individual sounds with an arrangement that makes sense and conveys information from speaker to listener.

Physicists see in the individual sounds a range of oscillations in atmospheric pressure with frequencies from twenty to 18,000 Hertz. The character of a sound is determined by the intensity of the individual frequencies. The higher the frequencies used in the formation of sounds the higher the voice is.

These facts have long been known and have often led scientists to construct models to reproduce speech artificially. None of these attempts met with real success. The voice and timbre range is so complicated that all ingredients could not be included.

Greater success seems to be promised by experiments carried out by the current head of Göttingen University's Third

RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG

Physics Department, Professor Schröder, in the laboratories of the Bell Telephone Company in the United States.

There the pressure of sound waves produced during speech were measured to a fraction of a second and then analysed and stored by a computer. This gives an exact record of the frequency and intensity needed for every sound. Acoustic phenomena are reproduced directly by electrical impulses. Knowledge gained here allows some astonishing experiments.

In contrast to traditional sound reproduction on gramophone records and tape recordings, speech can be played more slowly or more quickly than the original without a change in pitch or timbre. Increased intensity of the faster oscillations change a male voice into a female one. These experiments — which sound more like play — serve first to understand speech better and grasp it physically with the aid of a computer.

The aim of the experiments was to reverse this programme. The computer was to produce speech by calculating the appropriate frequencies.

But the recordings produced by Professor Schröder showed that these attempts could not be termed a success. They do however serve another question closely linked with the problem of speech: How do human organs produce speech?

The analysis of oscillations shows that the body producing the oscillations would have to have an unbelievably complicated structure if it were to be reproduced artificially.

This problem becomes even more difficult with the ear, the organ that receives the sound. The physical qualities of the ear are understood to a certain extent but only a minimum is known about the process of transferring the absorption of the oscillations into a person's consciousness.

It has proved impossible up till now to reproduce the organs connected with the phenomenon of speech. The result has always been that artificial equipment has only been able to conquer partial aspects. Only reproduction of the acoustic system with a computer seems to offer a way to reveal the secrets of the speech and hearing process.

Ulrich Hoppe

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 12 March 1970)

Max Planck Society gives astronomy a shot in the arm

The Max Planck Society plans to remedy the present pitiable situation of astronomy in the Federal Republic at one fell swoop.

In the next few years it will establish an institute on the Königstuhl in Heidelberg close to the state observatory. This institute and its branches on the Mediterranean and a place yet to be decided in the Southern Hemisphere will house four large telescopes.

Costs for the project will total sixty million Marks and make this country's astronomy internationally competitive again.

At any rate Professor Hans Elsässer, lecturer in astronomy at Heidelberg, believes he will soon see the end of the period in which astronomy was criminally neglected in the Federal Republic.

Astronomy has suffered most from the lack of money for larger, and therefore more expensive, equipment. In the early postwar years the money was used for other purposes. Astronomy was thought of as an unprofitable venture, Elsässer says.

Fortunately this is not true for astronomy theoreticians. The Max Planck Institute of Physics and Astrophysics in Munich headed by Heisenberg and Biermann can hold its own with any in the world.

But in observational astronomy this country's institutes are inferior to comparable establishments in other so-called industrial nations as well as in countries such as Egypt. The fact is, the Federal Republic is bottom of the class when compared with other countries.

The Max Planck Institute for Astronomy in Heidelberg, to be headed by Professor Elsässer, is to receive four giant telescopes. Firms have already been commissioned to contruct some of them. The *tour de force* will be a telescope with an aperture of just over eleven feet. diameter. The size of the aperture is important as the larger the diameter is, the more light enters and correspondingly more of the universe can be seen.

Even the most advanced American and Russian obsevatories do not have at present a more effective telescope than those that the Heidelberg institute will have at its disposal in six to eight years time. All equipment belonging to the newly built institute will be available to all astronomers in this country.

One of the two planned 78 inch telescopes is to be built on a 6,000 foot mountain on the Mediterranean near Almeria in the south-east of Spain.

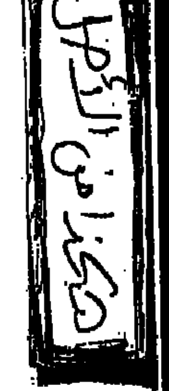
The eleven-foot telescope will probably be built at the Southern Hemisphere branch. This institute will also receive the second 78 inch telescope. This branch will probably be in North Chile or on the west coast of Africa. Professor Elsässer would prefer Chile. He would like to take the big telescope there because the sky in the Southern Hemisphere has so far been neglected by science.

A four-foot telescope is the final item of equipment though it is not yet fixed where this is to be put. The central institute in Heidelberg is to receive a telescope and it could be this one. But weather conditions in these latitudes mean that any success in observation can only be limited.

The central institute at Heidelberg is to be built on a twelve and a half acre site by the famous observatory. Its main function will be to evaluate the observations made at its branches. Building work will begin this year.

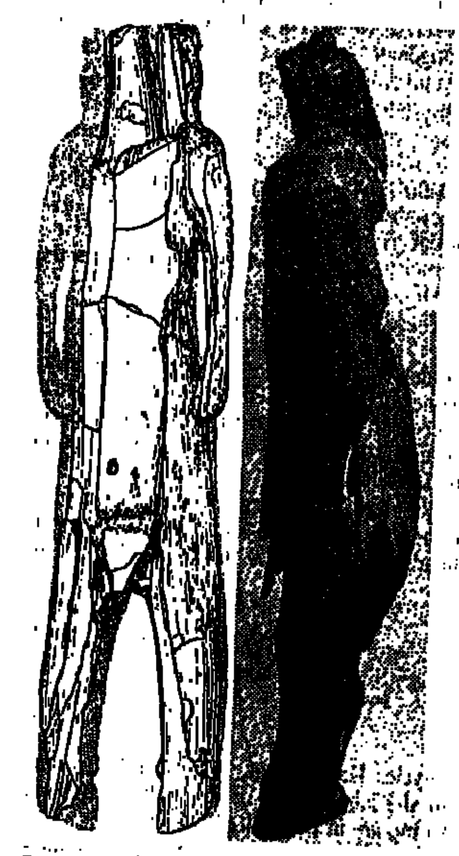
The building costs in themselves will only be a small part of the sixty million Marks to be spent on Heidelberg and the branches. In Heidelberg scientists are reckoning with investments of six million Marks. It is the apparatus which is expensive. The eleven-foot telescope, for example, will cost some 35 million Marks.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 12 March 1970)



■ PREHISTORIC MAN

Adam of Stadel, 30,000-year-old ivory statuette, exhibited in Ulm



The above sketch and photo convey some idea of the ingenuity that went into piecing together the 200-odd fragments of the eleven-inch Adam of Stadel. (Photo: H. Zürn)

For decades the Lone valley, in medieval times a possession of the Free City of Ulm, has been a centre of interest for prehistorians. In the Aurignacian stratum of Vogelherd cavern statuettes that are rightly judged to be the oldest extant animal figures in the history of Mankind were discovered.

They have now been joined by a find made at Stadel, only a mile and a half from the original cavern: that of the oldest human figure, an eleven-inch ivory statuette that was once as perfect in form as the Vogelherd wild horse, panther or lion have remained.

These first examples of artistic creativity fashioned by human hand appear so finished as though there were no prior stages of this abstract delight in form. Yet can the history of Mankind really have taken this course? Definitely not.

Maybe predecessors of these figurines will be found in Eastern Europe, which appears to have been the home of homo sapiens. Maybe, for that matter, Neanderthal Man will provide the answer to the problem. He may have carved wooden figurines!

Tübingen prehistorian Professor Müller-Beck recently pointed out that between 50000 and 30000 BC a clear distinction can not always be drawn between the stone tools used by Neanderthal Man and homo sapiens. The transition is gradual and there is a good deal of overlap.

Anthropologists have an easier time of it. The skeletal remains of Neanderthal Man and homo sapiens are certainly easier to distinguish than the tools used by the two, which reduces the cultural gap between them.

Even so, it must still be assumed that although Neanderthal Man has left behind burial remains and many other traces of human feeling he drew no sketches and fashioned no figurines.

He and his predecessors fashioned nothing but weapons and tools. Not until Neanderthal remains are virtually no longer in evidence and homo sapiens gains supremacy does Man appear to have begun to fashion images of himself and the animals he hunted.

35,000 years ago the first creative art made its appearance in Central and Eastern Europe. Millenia were to pass before cave paintings materialised in Western Europe. The finds at least make it seem as though there were a movement from East to West and a passage of time involved.

Our Jurassic caves, on the other hand, would hardly have been suited for the preservation of cave paintings. Generally short caverns and holes, they were far too exposed to the ravages of the climate for drawings not to be worn away. So in the final analysis no one really knows whether they might not in fact have existed.

Still, as regards the latest find, it is a 30,000-year-old ivory carving from the Aurignacian strata of Stadel in the Lone valley. The figurine is a male human form with a curious head.

The legs are well-shaped, so are the backs of the knees and the arms, elbow joint and seven notches. As can be seen, little is missing but it is obvious that in many places the original surface was an onion skin thicker.

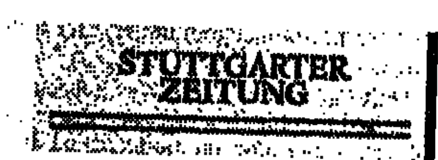
Old ivory has the annoying habit of falling apart like a dry onion. This is why the figure was excavated bit by bit and the diggers failed to notice that it was worked ivory.

The story goes back 31 years to the end of August 1939. Professor Wetzel, a Tübingen anatomist and dedicated digger, was working in the Lone valley. The leader of the Stadel dig was Dr Otto Völzing.

Völzing, who had his call-up papers in his pocket, had work carried out at top speed on the strata under investigation so that the site could not be ravaged by amateurs once the expected war broke out. Everything was sieved and packed into cases.

Völzing dealt only with the stratigraphy of the finds and was only too happy to have cleared the site within a few days.

After the war Robert Wetzel completed the dig but died before being able to work on the entire complex, with the



unfortunate result that the finds were put into storage five times.

Last year, when the state antiquities department in Stuttgart decided at least to catalogue the contents of the cases, they were mouldering away in an Ulm warehouse with a roof that leaked, Wetzel having bequeathed his finds to the city.

The case in which Dr Joachim Hahn, a young prehistorian, found 200 pieces of the figurine was in such a bad way that it seemed reasonable to assume that bits and pieces of the ivory had fallen out in the course of its many travels.

Hahn first recognised a minute worked piece of mammoth tusk, then kept on looking until he had at least reassembled the torso. A handful of fragments did not fit anywhere and Hahn may be right in assuming that the figurine fell apart 30,000 years ago.

The core of the tooth did indeed break off a long time ago and it is far from improbable that even then there was no face to the head. The figure had at any rate been used, though. Where the surface has been preserved it shows signs of having been polished or handled a great deal.

The head is characterised solely by an ear that is very high up and at an angle like that of a cat or a bear. This is all that can be said, since the remaining fragments that defy incorporation are also pretty brittle.

These mammoth tusk remnants have, when all is said and done, survived the third part of the last Ice Age and the freezing and thawing of the cave floor creates such havoc with figures such as these that any interpretation can be well wide of the mark.

Colossal errors of interpretation have already been made on occasion. "Although knowledge of neo-Palaeolithic art is widespread and there is no lack of published work on the subject," Frankfurt prehistorian Günter Smolla wrote three years ago, "we are not much nearer understanding it."

Smolla is of the opinion th[...] important point that can be [...] the phenomenon is that the [...] reached a new stage of [...] which what they portrayed wa[...] an object just as had the [...] artefacts before them.

Hahn for his part has resur[...] old idea of portable shrines, b[...] only be viewed as one of many [...] ties. There can be no proving [...] pretation of these figures and [...] which is why textbooks have b[...] talked only in terms of so-call[...] where the well-known bux[...] figurines without feet found [...] vice, Willendorf and Lespugue [...] cerned.

The so-called Venuses are no[...] counterparts to the Adam of St[...] has only one male counterpart, [...] statuette found at Brno, which [...] four thousand years more recen[...] This complicated ivory figur[...] well-formed head was a burial s[...] is about all that can be said wit[...] about the Stone Age hunter.

Visitors who attended the o[...] special exhibition in Ulm M[...] Prehistory on 16 March we[...] enough to see original Adam o[...] The present exhibit is a c[...] modern synthetic techniques an[...] that even the expert can often b[...]

Georg Klen[...]

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 17 M[...])

Archaeologists organise at Bonn congress

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

A Federal Republic Archaeo[...] Association has been foun[...] Bonn to represent the professio[...] terests of scientists working in ar[...] gical disciplines.

Its declared purpose is to fur[...] professional, social and scientific i[...] of members and to encourage [...] disciplinary cooperation and mut[...] formation.

It also intends to deal with pr[...] relating to professional training an[...] public relations work on the positi[...] aims of the archaeological sciences.

More than eighty members jo[...] the constituent general meeting. Pro[...] Bernhard Andreae of the Univers[...] the Ruhr, Bochum, was elected pre[...]

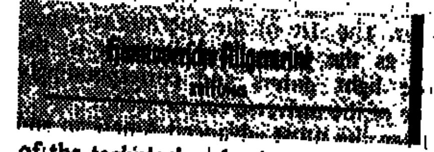
(DIE WELT, 6 Marc[h])

Volkswagen Foundation grant finances joint survey in Amazon basin

With the aid of a 190,000-Mark grant from the Volkswagen Foundation a socio-geographic research project on the Amazon and neighbouring regions is to be carried out by the geography department of Heidelberg University headed by Professor Pfeifer in conjunction with the Brazilian Federal Geographic Institute.

The department has carried out research work in Brazil since 1950, in particular research into colonisation of the interior and into regional, agricultural and industrial development in central and southern Brazil. Energetic assistance has been provided by the Brazilian institute and the result was the idea of a joint reasearch project.

Between 1970 and 1974 a number of expeditions are to be sent to explore the Amazon basin. The Brazilian authorities are already building a research vessel. Part



of the technical and scientific equipment is to be supplied by Heidelberg. The engine, radio equipment, aerial photograph evaluation devices, jeeps and so on will come from this country.

The vessel is to be named after Leo Waibel, a well-known German geographer who was a scientific adviser to the National Geographic Council in Rio de Janeiro from 1946 to 1950. In recent years the Amazon basin has become of increasing interest for socio-geographic research. With a catchment area of 2,770,000 square miles it is the largest river system in the world that is still largely unpopulated.

To this day there are only [...] airstrips and the first roads th[...] passable twelve months a year. Oth[...] the Amazon basin is accessible by [...] only.

Although there are extensive reserv[...] manganese, tin, diamonds and iro[...] economic exploitation is still limit[...] most entirely to a primitive form of [...] collection.

This enormous, virtually unexp[...] region presents scientists not only [...] geomorphological problems but also [...] issues relation to economic, social [...] population geography. It is hoped [...] make a contribution towards their [...] tion by means of inter-disciplinary coo[...] ration between specialists from this co[...] try and Brazil.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 13 March 19[70])

THE ECONOMY

Attitude towards trade fairs needs rethinking

[A]mericans have commandeered a large [...] share in the first oceanography con[...]s, to be held in Düsseldorf in Novem[ber] this year, with its informative ex[hib]ition.

[T]hey have acquired a surface area of [nea]rly 1,200 square yards for their [ex]hibition stands and have involved as [ma]ny students as possible for their part in [the] show, so that their exhibits are [spo]ken of far and wide.

[R]esearch work carried out by the Fair [Co]mmittee in Düsseldorf revealed that [bef]ore they even started costing the [co]ngress the Americans did some basic [ma]rket research work and found out that [lar]ge-scale participation at the congress [wo]uld be of advantage to them.

If trade fair experts had come to a [ne]gative conclusion in their researches [th]at would have been the end of the [ma]tter as far as this country is concerned.

In the Federal Republic we would [se]arch in vain to find a branch of industry [th]at participated in foreign trade fairs on [su]ch a broad scale.

There are reasons for this. In the fifties [th]is country's economy was surviving on [a] hand to mouth basis, even as far as [tr]ade fairs were concerned. Wherever an [o]pportunity to exhibit presented itself we [e]xhibited. All in all those who partici[p]ated had luck on their side. And thus [t]he practice was perpetuated up until the [p]resent day.

The secret of our success may well be [t]hat we in this country are old hands when it comes to trade fairs. We are [s]pecialists.

Now, however, at the beginning of the [s]eventies there is a growing feeling of [i]nsecurity in those sectors of our economy [t]hat participate in trade fairs.

People in this country are beginning to [r]ealise that it is no longer sufficient to [r]ely on guesswork and good luck for an [e]xhibition. Foreign competition is [b]ecoming keener all the time and our rivals [a]broad are beginning to show us the kind of preparations that are necessary if participation at a trade fair is to be worthwhile.

The time has come for people here to [a]sk themselves if this country's participation in fairs is as useful as it once was.

In this country we have several international fairs that reach an international range of buyers. Foreigners visit us!

Export markets in Western Europe are so filled by firms from the Federal Republic that it is scarcely necessary for us to beat the drum about our products [a]t second rate European trade fairs.

But under no circumstances should public funds be used to subsidise EEC or Efta fairs with talk of "export drives."

The situation is quite different in Asia, South America, Africa and the Eastern Bloc. Markets there are far from being tied up. More distant potential customers, such as these need to be lured by the sort of presentation that a trade fair can give. This country's industry cannot afford to be regarded as second best at shows in developing countries.

Governments in these countries often place great value on such matters. Here we must simply do our duties if we are to stay in business.

Trade-fair experts recently stated in Munich that at least in one specific way this country's industrial presentation has held its own. It is still strong when it comes to special "German industrial exhibitions."

Demonstrations of the power of our economy in far-off developing countries have been financially rewarding and rewarded.

For example the Federal Republic Industrial Exhibition at Bucharest in 1965 had a tremendous goodwill value for this country in Rumania.

It brought this country so many export orders from Rumania that the Rumanians still owe the Federal Republic 1,700 million Marks.

It is planned to hold a similar and more costly exhibition in Sao Paulo in 1971 putting Federal Republic produce on display.

At this and in other cases it will extremely difficult to distinguish between the purely commercial interests of the exhibiting firms and the general advertising value of the exhibition for this country as a whole.

The same applies when Federal Republic stands are set up at trade fairs in other countries, giving official information.

Their main purpose is to say to visitors: "Look, the Germans are here; come and ask us any questions you may have and if you want to know where you can obtain further information we will give you the address."

It is not wrong for public money to be spent in small quantities on such work as this. The forest of subsidies for Federal Republic fairs in other countries does not consist of trees that are growing up into the heavens.

The trade fairs budget at the Economic Affairs Ministry is modest. It stood at thirteen million Marks in 1969 and will be thirteen and a half million Marks this year.

The thirteen million Marks spent on trade fairs last year was divided up among a mere sixty fairs.

So great leaps and bounds cannot be made with fiscal means at trade fairs.

It is a good thing that this is so. The lion's share of the expenses involved in putting in an appearance at trade fairs should be met by this country's industry and trade sectors themselves.

However, industrialists and tradespeople are quick to point out that our neighbours and the Americans are very generous when it comes to financing trade fairs with public funds. It is claimed that they spend several hundred million Marks per year on trade fair propaganda.

But it is undeniable that those who have to open their own purses to finance such a venture will not be so free and easy with the money!

Thus far the policy of only releasing relatively small amounts of public money for trade fairs is the correct policy for the future as well.

Industry and industrialists must be alive at all time to new ways of achieving better trading figures and good results in general.

Newer more modern forms of presenting what we have to offer at trade fairs must be found and we must constantly be on the search for them.

There are enough points of departure for this. Recently, for instance, the Federal Republic Mechanical Engineering Association (VDMA) organised a "Federal Republic Technology Week" in Hungary. This was a great success.

At the technology week many discussions were held between experts from this country and from Hungary. Apart from this both sides were able to exchange valuable information in their sphere of industry. And starting points for future development were set.

Such completely apolitical advertising of what the Federal Republic has to offer seems to go down well in other countries particularly in the Eastern Bloc.

What mechanical engineering tried in Hungary could be attempted by other branches of this country's industry there and elsewhere.

More and more it seems the future will revolve round the export and import of knowledge and experience. This will be carried out at fairs and exhibitions of an international nature in this country and all over the world.

Simply to set up a stall and show up a few products in an exhibition hall now seems unimaginative and fruitless.

So far little research has been done into the advantages of setting up trade centres in other countries.

The Americans have already made many steps in this direction. Would this not perhaps bring advantages to this country's trade and industrial sales in faraway places?

Opinions on this score differ widely.

There are not yet any exact calculations of the advantages that might be gained from this method of advertising abroad and the pitfalls and risks involved in it.

In any case the part taken by exhibitors from this country in foreign trade fairs must be re-thought quite drastically.

Many of the old practices have proved their worth and will continue to do so in the future but much of the old must be changed in favour of something modern and up to date.

Heinz Brestel

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 March 1970)

Karl Klasen takes his foot off the brake

Karl Klasen has done what he had to do. Certainly some people will say that the Federal Repblic was not such a sick patient that it required drastic treatment. The wave of price increases, which is sweeping the country, has not yet thrown the cost of living index above the four per cent level.

So cost rises are less severe than in the crisis year 1966. Voices such as that of the Ifo Economic Research Institute, which calls the series of industrial price rises "considerably fewer" are unable to make themselves heard above the wailing choir singing discordantly of threatened "inflation".

But at the Central Bank Committee debate recently there was no further question of whether we have perhaps exaggerated a little when demanding stabilisation of price levels.

For weeks in this country discussions about price trends and damping down the economic situation were growing hotter, ending in the Economic Affairs Minister, Karl Schiller adding a dramatic accent.

It seemed that the government was powerless to act against the very dangers about which it had given warning.

So it was up to the Bundesbank to take action. It had to signpost the way ahead. If it had not done so the confidence of people in this country would have been betrayed.

Now we are going to have to pay the price for regarding stability as the greatest virtue in economic matters.

Let us not deceive ourselves, this price will be high. What will happen? Industrialists will either pass on the higher credit charges adding them to their prices, or they will limit their investments!

The Bundesbank is relying on the latter being the case. This will mean that for some time to come we will have to cut down on the very thing upon which our economic expansion potential is based, investments, that is to say, tomorrow's growth.

Even then it will take a long time for overemployment figures to drop, tension on the labour market to subside, wage demands and wage agreements to become more modest, consumer demand to decline and finally the tough competition for customers to bring (relative) stability to price levels.

Where other countries have not succeeded the Federal Republic will fail, too. We also will not be able to keep prices stable during an economic boom. So we must take action to see that our economy's growth potential is restricted. On 6 March the climb-down began. And nobody can be sure that it will not end at the bottom of the abyss.

Anyway calm can return after the storm. In an interview with *Die Zeit*, Karl Klasen said: "We have no more demands to make of the government. This record bank rate is a strong enough application of the brakes. From now on the economist's slogan must be: no more."

Diether Stolze

(DIE ZEIT, 13 March 1970)

Women's clothing sales boom - exports too!

Fashion-consciousness among modern with-it women brought this country's clothing trade a turnover of 5,037,000 million Marks last year as opposed to only 4,447,000 million Marks in 1968.

Imports in the first ten months of 1969 rose by over 52 per cent on the previous year to 412 million Marks. At his time exports went up by only 11.2 per cent to 287 million Marks. The balance of trade deficit in the clothing undustry rose from eighteen million Marks to 125 million.

These figures were released by the Federal Republic Women's Outer Garments' Industrial Union.

Chief import country was France with 122 million Marks' worth (a rise of 37 per cent on 1968). Second came Italy, where the increase in imports last year was from 57 million Marks to 116 million Marks, a 104 per cent jump.

(Hannoversche Presse, 11 March 1970)

Butter mountain cost 1,300 million Marks last year

Costs in 1969 for the European Economic Community's butter problems – the expense of storing the immense surpluses known as the "butter mountain" and the money needed for dispensing cheaply with some of this excess butter – stood at 1,300 million Marks.

This figure was announced recently by Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl in Bundestag Question Time.

Ertl claimed that a free supply of surplus milk to all schoolchildren in the EEC would cost 1,060 million Marks, if every child were given a quarter of a litre at morning break.

If students were to be included in such a scheme it would cost 1,500 million Marks.

In this way the butter mountain could be cut by 60,000 tons or 85,000 tons if students were included and the saving would be 565 million Marks in the first case and 713 million Marks if students received free milk.

But Josef Ertl pointed out that the chances of such a free milk supply being introduced were slim.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 12 March 1970)

■ TOWN PLANNING

Fourth attempt to pass slum clearance legislation

A renewed attempt, the fourth, is now being made in Bonn to pass a bill for tidying up our cities. The three previous attempts that have been made since 1965 have become bogged down in the welter of vested interests that are in conflict with such legislation.

Meantime we are growing more and more aware with each passing day that *time is running out if our cities are to be tidied up and developed at reasonable* cost.

An estimate dating from the years 1964-65 showed that about one million houses must be demolished since they can neither be satisfactorily repaired nor modernised at a reasonable price.

But the way a few property owners cling to their houses often delays the tidying up process by several years.

On sites where it is planned to build schools, universities, hospitals and sports centres a few people are defending their own personal interests to the detriment of the general public's interest.

As soon as the first rumours of demolition plans or projects to build on a site start to circulate land prices soar to unheard of heights.

The further out from their nucleus big cities stretch the more expensive potential building sites become in what was once the suburbs.

Landowners and speculators often ask more than one hundred times as much for a piece of land as they paid for it ten or fifteen years ago.

In certain cases today there is already a legal basis for compulsory purchase. Basic Law says *this is permissible when it is for* the general good. But often local councils are willing to pay up whatever price they are asked rather than enter into lengthy legal proceedings.

Transport Minister Georg Leber worked out that in one case in Munich the speculator had got away with a price increase of no less than 26,781 per cent!

Between 1962 and 1968 the prices of building sites in the Federal Republic increased on average by one hundred per cent.

This figure does not include lands formerly used for farming that has since been commandeered for building purposes.

It is not only in education and further education that the next few years will show whether we in this country are ready for the new millenium.

CDU regional assembly prime ministers have called the present bill for tidying up our cities and rebuilding insufficient.

But their objections have not been completely in accord with those raised in the CSU governed state of Bavaria. And the CDU/CSU amendments should not rule out the possibility of coming to a reasonable compromise.

The Christian Democrats feel that a bill of their own is indipensable considering the political importance and financial involvement of such measures. It is reckoned that the cost of tidying up our cities, slum clearance and rebuilding will amount to 200,000 million Marks in the next ten years.

Like earlier bills the new one makes provision for property owners to keep their possessions as far as possible when slum areas are pulled down. People affected by slum clearance may be offered similar sites or sites at the same value. There are also plans to provide compensation in the form of joint property or real estate.

Apart from tidying up schemes the new bill also includes measures for developments. These include building on or extending new districts, building of new estates in industrial and trade zones on the perimeters of large built-up areas or in underdeveloped localities. Development measures and resettlement projects within the framework of tidying up and slum clearance schemes should as far as possible provide property for a more extensive strata of society. Measures such as these are, however, limited in that local councils often find their hands tied when sites and properties change ownership.

One answer to this problem is to hand over property and sites to companies which are then bound to pay the previous owner profit bearing shares. Such a solution would however only be attractive if the newly cleared sites were used to build as many factories and offices as possible and not just magnificent town halls which bring in no profits.

In areas of large cities marked out by the local council for demolition, slum clearance and rebuilding projects sites can only be sold, rented, with the permission of the council. This permission can be refused if there are grounds for believing that sale of a site would be an obstacle to slum clearance programmes.

Permission can also be refused if the agreed price is in excess of that laid down before the tidying up process began. So there remains this indirect price pegging.

Confiscation of property should only take place in the most extreme cases and only then when a legally binding re-building scheme has been drawn up. Compulsory demolition plans too may only be implemented when a rebuilding scheme has been agreed upon.

In a slum clearance area the local council has first refusal for buying up sites and cannot be charged extortionate rates for them. In addition to this there is legislation to state that any attempt to sell such a property or site to a third party without the concil's permission will give the council the right to buy up the land at the pegged price.



Wilhelminian tenement blocks, an entire district scheduled for slum clearan[ce] West Berlin borough of Kreuzberg. (Photo: Archiv/Landesbild[...])

Critics of the bill call this legislation "a simplified right of confiscation."

Arranging fair compensation rates for sites bought compulsorily was one of the main causes of friction when the previous bills were presented to the Bundestag. In the new bill it is stated clearly that price increases that have occurred simply with the prospect of demolition in mind will not be considered incompensation awards.

One exception is when the property owner has by chance raised the value of his property at his own expense. This will prevent the danger of slum houses within a slum clearance area proliferating. This can come about when a district in a city is declared a slum clearance zone but several years pass before the old is cleared away and the new built.

Provision is also made for tenants or leaseholders who suffer finan[...] because of the premature term[...] their contract. The new bill pro[...] compensation in cases of hardship.

If the new legislation is pa[...] government will be duty bound [...] first time to offer financial aid [...] building. It plans to provide [...] million Marks between 1971 and [...] From 1974 onwards firm annual [...] are to be included in the budget.

The CDU/CSU draft bill makes [...] provision than the government [...] smaller towns and villages. It al[...] property owners, tenants and lease[...] a better share in the measures [...] clear slums and rebuild cities and [...] the profits that arise from these m[...]

There will be tough battles [...] Bundestag to hammer out the fina[...] of this legislation.

Added to this the central govern[...] and the regional assemblies will [...] mad to get their fair share of the [...] ment subsidies. *Christine Rei[...]*

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 12 Marc[h])

Small computers have a big future

Between 1955 and 1969 the production value of calculating machines grew eightfold. The average value of each piece of equipment doubled and the number of machines produced quadrupled.

In 1969 it is estimated 25,000 pieces of equipment were produced as opposed to 18,492 in the previous year. Their value was around 400 million Marks as against 275 million Marks in 1968.

A greater percentage than before of these machines was medium range data processing computers, which have been capturing more and more of this market.

This gives a clear indication of the change in structure which has been taking place in the Federal Republic office equipment industry in the past ten years. New technology, particularly in the field of electronics has been largely responsible for this.

Decades of experience in technical and organisational directions were available in the late fifties when a start was made by office managers and company directors in this country on mechanising their offices and handing over the bookkeeping and figurework to machines.

At first the equipment they installed was simple, semi-electronic calculating machines which simply carried out multiplication by electronic means.

Nowadays far more sophisticated computers are being installed with automatic data intake and output and which offer people in the office the chance to change the programming themselves.

It is difficult to draw a line between these machines and the larger computers. Their price depends on their storage capacity and flexibility. But the price is also dependent on how many systems they are capable of taking, that is to say, to what extent additional feeding and receiving apparatuses can be attached.

These computers can be rented or bought outright. They cost between 60,000 and 200,000 Marks.

In which direction does the middle-range data processing industry see its best chances for the future? Its most promising market is in those firms that are moderately sized or even smaller and which still rely on conventional acounting and bookkeeping methods, but which in the long run will be forced to rationalise and convert to computers.

But this is not the potential customer. The larger concerns need smaller computers in individual departments, since these are more flexible and if the tasks they are bought to handle were given to the firm's main computer it would be rather like cracking a walnut with a steamhammer.

For instance a string of chainstores would be ill-advised to calculate wages and salaries for the individual shops on a massive data processing machine, since this would be highly uneconomical.

Among the companies in the Federal Republic producing medium sized data processing computers are Akkord, Anker, Kienzle, Litton Industries (formerly Grundig), NCR, Nixdorf, Olympia, and Philips Electrologica (formerly Siemag).

Of the imported machines this country buys mainly from Italy (Olivetti), Sweden (Facit) and America (mostly Burroughs).

Some of these companies, [...] Kienzle, Nixdorf and Philips Ele[ctrolo]gica, which together hold the larges[t share] of the market have formed a loo[se] common interest company in or[der to] decide jointly how to present the[ir pro]ducts to the public.

Recently a meeting of expert[s and] economic journalists was held at [...] the four companies spoke again of [...] developments and production work [...] also discussed the state of the m[...] new techniques and suggested sol[utions] to company problems.

What will these manufacturers ha[ve to] offer that is new at the Hanover F[air]? Certainly they will be putting bigger [...] better external storage methods on [...] For instance magnetic tape in ca[...] form, tapes and records. Faster pri[nting] and reading instruments will be de[mon]strated and new shorter processing [...] will be available on the most up-to-[date] computers.

There will also almost certainly b[e ...] new management information system [...] show which could present some surp[rises].

For the medium sized companies w[ho] are interested in medium-range [...] processing equipment more than any[thing] else this remains just a vague theory.

According to Dr Munter of Ph[ilips] Electrologica, who reacted sceptically [...] this subject, middle-sized firms are no[t] keen on national and company econ[omic] figures, which they could use as a y[ard]stick to measure their firm's efficiency.

They are out to buy a new tool [...] regulate the comings and goings in th[e] company. Industry is now preparing [or]ganisational suggestions to close this [...]

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeit[ung] für Deutschland, 13 March 19[70])

TRANSPORT

Gigantic road and rail bridge to span Fehmarn Belt

Industriekurier

[T]ravellers on the Copenhagen Express, which calls at Passau, Regensburg, [Gö]ttingen, Hanover and Hamburg on its [wa]y from Vienna, still have to make a [sh]ort sea journey.

So do the two million people a year [wh]o travel between Denmark and this [co]untry by car or train via Rodby. Even [if] they only live on Lolland, the Danish [is]land immediately opposite Fehmarn, [th]ey must cross the Fehmarn Belt by ferry.

The twelve-mile crossing presents no [p]roblem for the ferries operated by Da[n]ish State Railways and this country's [B]undesbahn but travellers have to wait up [t]o two hours and more for the next ferry, [p]articularly in the holiday season.

Yet the railway ferries each carry up to [1,]500 passengers and 300 cars, or 35 [lo]rries and railway carriages.

Despite Bundesbahn plans to built a [l]arger ferry to replace *Deutschland* and *Theodor Heuss*, the present incumbents, [b]uilt in 1953 and 1957 respectively, the [F]ehmarn Belt ferry continue to be a [b]ottleneck.

The reason why this is inevitable is [s]traightforward enough. One mode of [t]ransport must complement the other [e]ven though they work on a completely [d]ifferent basis. Oddly enough, it now [lo]oks as though car and train are to be [ai]ded by yet another mode of transport [t]he aeroplane, otherwise a deadly rival.

Denmark and Sweden have agreed to build a joint major international airport on Saltholm island in the Öresund, the narrow channel between Copenhagen and South-West Sweden.

This decision will considerably accelerate the building of bridges across the Öresund between Copenhagen and Malmö, across the Great Belt between Nyborg and Korsor and across the Fehmarn Belt between Puttgarden and Rodbyhavn.

All three bridges are absolutely essential for speedy access to the projected airport.

Of the three, which between them will connect Scandinavia with the Continent, the bridge between Puttgarden in this country and Rodbyhavn on the Danish island of Lolland will be the longest at just over twelve miles.

In 1962 the Fehmarn-Lolland Association was set up to carry out preparatory studies and lay a sounder groundwork for the gigantic bridge project than the wishful thinking it has long been.

A number of tricky questions had to be answered before a decision could be made as to whether the bridge was feasible. What is the structure of the seabed? With what force will the wind bear down on a bridge? Could ice damage the piers? In which direction does the sand on the seabed drift.

A working party headed by Professor Jürgensen of the University of Hamburg estimated the volume of traffic to be expected over the next few years. At present roughly 400,000 vehicles a year use the Fehmarn ferries, the exact number fluctuating from month to month.

In May 1969, for instance, roughly 25 per cent more motorists used the ferries than in May 1968. In 1967 1.5 million tons of road and rail freight were carried and the amount is increasing from one year to the next.

According to the estimates the Fehmarn Belt bridge will be used by 1.5 million motor vehicles a year alone on completion. By 1980 when, it is hoped, the bridge will be in use, there will be twenty million motor vehicles in this country alone.

By the end of this decade at the very latest the ferries will be completely overwhelmed by the volume of traffic. A toll roughly equivalent to the present ferry fare would provide sufficient cover for the estimated construction costs of 1,300 million Marks to make the bridge economically feasible too.

Designers are working in terms of rail travel across the Belt at 125 miles an hour and no speed limits for motor vehicles.

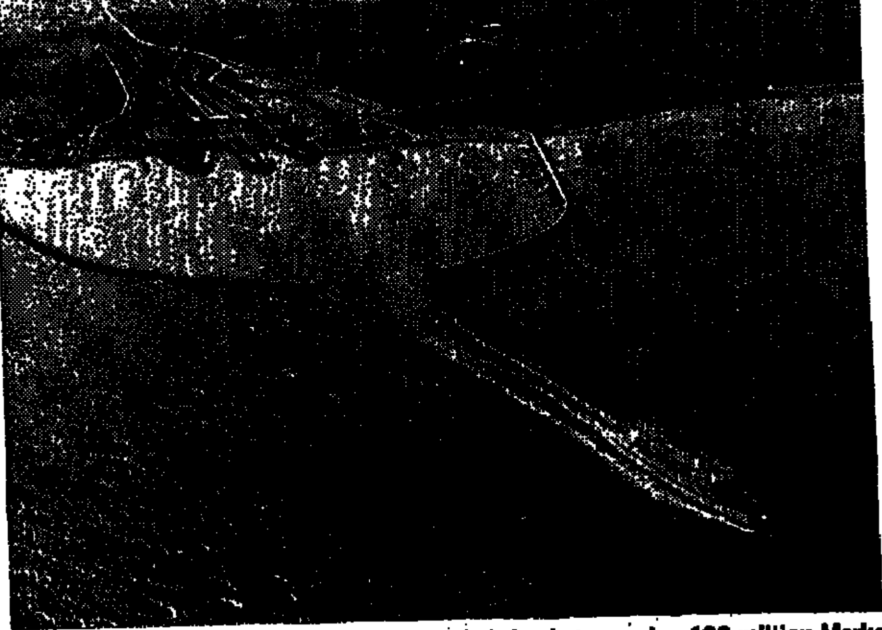
The Fehmarn-Lolland Association's research expenditure, 4.25 million Marks so far, is paid for by the 35 members, who include the Federal Republic steel industry, a consortium of German, Scandinavian, French and Italian civil engineering firms, the state government of Schleswig-Holstein, Lübeck and Hamburg Electricity Board.

The 4,25 million Marks have not been paid entirely in cash. Hamburg Waterworks and other members of the association have made their contributions in the form of goods and services, the loan of engineers, for instance. Only recently has taxpayers' money been made available.

In addition to being a transport link the Fehmarn Belt bridge is also planned to carry electric power, natural gas and water from one country to the next, making underwater cables and pipelines unnecessary.

Scandinavia will be directly linked to the Continental power grid and should the Danes be unsuccessful in their search for natural gas along the North Sea shelf gas could be piped in to solve Copenhagen's power problems.

Water from Lake Vänern in Sweden, which is ten times the size of Lake Constance, could be pumped to Holland in four pipelines each two metres in diameter at a rate of twenty cubic métres a second. Even in Holland drinking-water from Scandinavia is an interesting proposition.



Puttgarden ferry docks, for which the Bundesbahn is to receive 120 million Marks in compensation when the projected road and rail bridge to Denmark is completed. (Photo: Hanseatische Luftfoto GmbH, freigeg. Luftamt Hamburg Nr. 539/67)

Incorporating the pipelines in the bridge would not only be less expensive than laying seabed cables and pipelines; the installations would also be easier to inspect and service.

The longest bridge in the world, crossing the twelve miles between the two islands as the crow flies, the Fehmarn Belt bridge will call for enormous amounts of material : 250,000 metric tons of steel, which is equivalent to the wight of 312,000 Volkswagens, 370,000 tons of cement, 1.75 million cubic metres of aggregate and ten million cubic metres of sand.

Embankments are to be built out into the shallows, followed by a concrete bridge. The two halves will be linked by a 2.2 mile (3.5-kilometre) steel centre-section with 223 feet (68 metres) clearance over the compulsory shipping lane.

Shipping (110,000 vessels a year, which is a fair number despite the 325,000-odd ships that pass through the English Channel) will pass through openings 650 yards wide. The pylons supporting the centre-section will be 705 feet high.

Practical preliminaries for the construction of the bridge have been completed. Legal experts are now having their say. Every conceivable legal complication that could arise in connection with this gigantic international project must be considered. And there is no lack of tricky issues.

Are the frontiers of Denmark and this country to be extended to the middle of the bridge?

Will food and drink be inexpensive in the restaurant suspended from the middle of the bridge? Cigarettes and tobacco too? Or is it not to be a duty-free zone?

Who can demand damages from whom should a Liberian sailor on board an American freighter be hit by a bottle a French motorist intended to throw into the sea?

(Industriekurier, 12 March 1970)

Every fifth car changed hands last year

Every fifth motor vehicle registered in the Federal Republic and West Berlin changed hands last year, according to statistics released by the Federal motor vehicle registration office in Flensburg.

A total of 3,035,044 cars and 39,667 motor-cycles were reregistered, an increase of 15.9 and 16.9 per cent respectively over the 1968 figures. On 1 January 1970 nearly sixteen million motor vehicles were on the roads of this country.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 March 1970)

Containerisation a slow starter

Despite a good start containerisation is not doing as well as it might be, particularly inland. Great store is being set by the Containerisation '70 exhibition, to be held in Munich from 21 to 25 October.

120 firms, including thirty foreign exhibitors, have already booked stands on the six-and-a-quarter-acre site. In view of the difficulties outlined the exhibition will concentrate on containerisation inland.

Günter Schmidtdammer, manager of Thyssen-Industrie and chairman of the exhibitors' advisory council, feels that the unused capacity is due to a lack of information on the possibilities of container carriage among forwarding agents and hauliers.

The organisers accordingly propose first foremost to inform. To this extent there is no reason why the exhibition should not be held in addition to the Hamburg container fair.

The Munich exhibition will not be a sales fair and has no intention of becomming one. Provision of information is also the primary purpose of a conference on Central Disposition in Combined Freight Traffic to be held at the same time as the exhibition.

Combined traffic and containers, Schmidtdammer feels, all too readily bring to mind associations with overseas shipping. Yet full cost-effectiveness can only be attained by means of integration of industry as a whole into this new transport system, making today's exception the rule.

The unsolved problems of containerisation are also more apparent in inland haulage than they are in overseas traffic.

Take, for instance, standardisation. According to information provided in Munich the exterior dimensions of containers differ in height and breadth and containers are in any case available ten, twenty, 35 and forty feet long.

Individual requirements have compelled manufacturers to provide a wide range of versions: containers with one door, containers with two doors at the side, open on top or closed, not to mention the material used. The range in interior dimensions is intolerable: it does not conform with standard palette sizes.

The large number of manufacturers is probably the main reason why too little backbone has been shown. Standardisation has suffered as a result. Last year an estimated 10,000 to 14,000 containers were manufactured in this country. Capacity was probably sufficient for the manufacture of several times as many.

This overcapacity has not been unduly apparent since the economy has looked up again. To take one specific example, 47 bids were made for one particular order during the recession. Only four manufactures bid for a repeat order not long ago. Even so, it can be assumed that this overcapacity is latent and would become apparent again in the event of a renewed recession.

At first glance containerisation seems inevitably to involve extra expense, involving as it does increased transhipment of a load from one mode of transport to another. According to Schmidtammer this additional expense is so negligible that it has next to no effect on the general savings that result from the use of containers. (Industriekurier, 10 March 1970)

■ TOURISM

Cheese, wine and scenery in the Allgäu

CHRIST UND WELT

Even experts are flummoxed when it comes to deciding where Allgäu begins as the traveller approaches the Alps from the north. They speak of an imaginary line running through Wangen, Memmingen and Kaufbeuren.

Agricultural experts have the best answers for this mystery. They say that Allgäu starts where agriculture ceases and cattle breeding begins.

No wonder, when Allgäu has almost twice as many cattle as people. Including calves there are about half a million of them. The cows are kept for cheese production and as they are not permitted to have any ensilage they are kept for as long as possible on mountain pastures.

In Allgäu, however, these are not like in Upper Bavaria and Austria called Alpine pastures (Almen) but Alps (Alpen).

Those who want to study cattle breeding in Allgäu should be in Oberstdorf every year on 13 September at the cattle shows. These are the greatest festival of the year for the Allgäu farmers. They are also held in Pfronten and Hindelang.

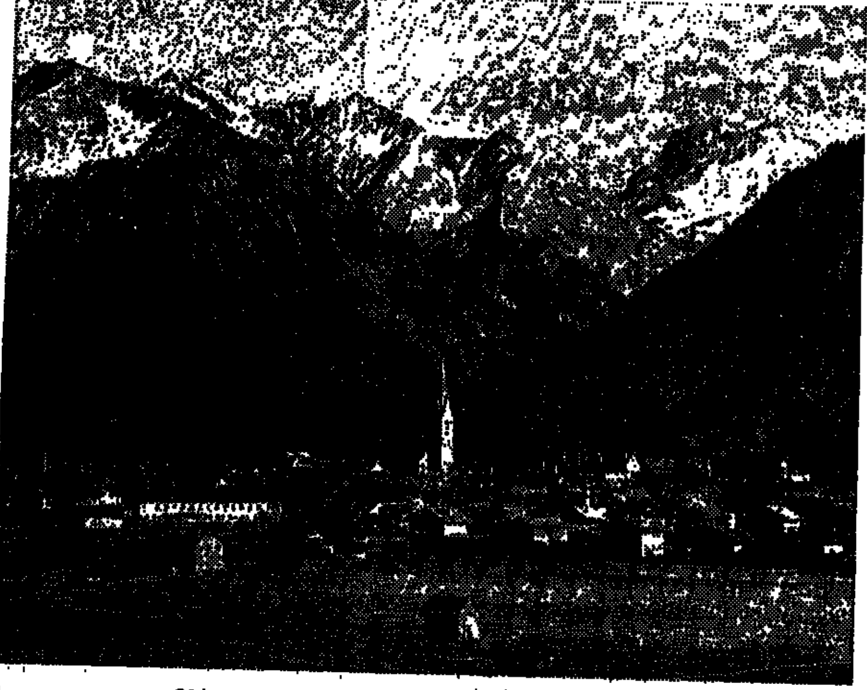
In Oberstdorf there are usually about 800 head of cattle on show to 12,000 spectators. Judges award prizes.

A similar correspondence is found between "those on show" an "those spectating" a few days later at the beard competition! This is a traditional popular festival and usually about one hundred Alpine dwellers each sporting a splendid face of hair competes for prizes for his year's growth watched by 1,500 cheery onlookers.

Cows give Allgäu its character in the true sense. All over the hills and valleys you can hear the sound of cowherds and when wandering along the mountain paths the melodies of cowbells are everywhere echoing.

One fifth of Allgäu is taken up by mountains. There are 225 peaks, 175 rocky summits and the other fifty grass covered heights. One hundred and forty-five of them are over 2,000 metres high. Sixty are suitable for climbers but ninety can be climbed by any energetic person without difficulty.

The highest Federal Republic peak in the Allgäu Alps is the 2649 metre (8,600 feet) high Mädelegabel. The frontier runs over the summit of this mountain, which has the only glacier in Allgäu, Schwarzmilzferner.



Oberstdorf, an idyllic skiing resort in the Allgäu (Photo: Archiv/Heimhuber)

The major town in Allgäu is *Kempten* which battles for the oldest town in Germany title with Trier.

Kempten consists of an old town, which developed from the Roman Campodunum, and a so-called new town, which grew up from an abbey founded by King Pippin.

Both parts were forcefully united by Bavaria in 1818, and before that, the chronicles tell, they hated each other like poison, for more than half a millenium.

Kempten-Altstadt considered Kempten-Neustadt foreign territory and vice versa. Each of the towns had different laws, different currency, a different army, and after the Reformation a different religion.

Thity years after the unification of Kempten the railways came into Allgäu. The city council sat to discuss whether the two border guard houses on the frontier between the old town and new town should be turned into two religiously segregated railway stations!

The people of Allgäu are not only exponents of a thousand arts, they are also as they say "g'störrgründig", that is to say stubborn.

But tourists who come there for a holiday or curative treatment notice none of this stubbornness.

Since Oberstdorf claimed the title of this country's most visited health cure resort (with the exception of the spas) and became popular owing to this healthy climate, which is ideal for fresh-air therapy several other places have cast jealous eyes on the town and hope to steal some of its thunder.

The neighbouring town of Fischen (its arms show two fish) is one of the chief competitors. Fischen was the first town in Allgäu to construct hotel-swimming baths and now has five.

5,960 overnight guests for every hundred locals! Yet a typical Allgäu place of rest and relaxation such as Wertach is still today extremely important agriculturally.

In both *Sennereien* (Alpine dairies) on the Market square that has been burnt down five times since 1530 four Allgäuer Emmentaler cheeses are made every day. Not much? Well an Emmental cheese is rather the size of a tractor wheel, weighs ninety kilos (about 193 lbs.) and takes one thousand litres of milk to produce (about 1,800 pints.)

One of these two *Sennereien* has a wall decorated in honour of the Kramer brothers, who invented *Bierkäse* (beer cheese). One man from Wertach who made sledges showed how much he appreciated *Bierkäse* by eating a three pound block of it in one go. But he had given himself an 'unfair' advantage — he had already quaffed 25 half-litre mugs of beer!

No other Allgäu village enjoys such refreshing peace as the idyllically out-of-the-way Unterjoch.

It has been waiting in vain for years for the *Deutsche Alpenstrasse* to be extended over the last stretch from the magnificent Jochstrasse which affords so many beautiful sights.

Although the scenery all around Unterjoch in every direction is wonderful holidaymakers on hikes prefer to go eastwards along the bottom of the Sorgschrofen.

There, close by the border, there is a wine room, where young and old alike gather to try the local delicacy a *Dürnsteiner Flochhaxen.*

Although no-one has yet solved the enigma of the sphinx: "where does Allgäu begin?", most people who have been there can tell you where it comes to an end.

The answer is Einödsbach. This is the most southerly place in the Federal Republic that is continuously inhabited and it is a very popular excursion resort.

It is a tiny settlement, round in shape and surrounded by mountains. It consists only of an inn, a couple of houses and a tiny chapel.

But on entering the mini-village the visitor is greeted by a large sign proudly displayed saying EINODSBACH, as though it were a major railway terminus!

Tourists usually leave Einödsbach to make the climb to the Rappenseehütte from where they can set off along the wonderful Heilbronner Weg, which offers one of the most pleasant mountain walks in this country.

Allgäu has everything to offer the tourist. Beautiful scenery, good food — especially the local cheese —, wines and walks. And for the more scientifically minded tourist there is a wealth of history to be explored in this charming area in the south of the Federal Republic.

Hermann Ulbrich-Hannibal

(CHRIST UND WELT, 13 March 1970)

Emmentaler and beer cheese go well with the local brew

Nesselwang (coat of arms — three nettles) is also chasing Oberstdorf's popularity. It hopes to make its beautiful situation an attraction for fresh-air therapy seekers. Nesselwang has a tourist village and has recently built a heated swimming-pool. Much larger holiday resorts have cast envious eyes on this.

One curiosity is Nesselwang's church. Even Theodor Heuss, asked to guess when it was constructed was way out. It was built in 1904 around the older and smaller church.

No district name in Allgäu is printed quite so often as Pfronten, which consists of thirteen separate districts, but with a *total* population of only 7,000. Eight of these subsections of Pfronten are ranged along one street like a chain of magnificent pearls. But the *total length* of Pfronten is only six kilometres.

One of the attractions in Pfronten is the *Falkenstein.* At 1,268 metres (4,121 feet) up this mountain lies this country's highest ruined castle. Built in 1059 by the Bishop of Augsburg this castle was taken in the Swabian League Civil War and was no longer inhabited after the sixteenth century.

King Ludwig II of Bavaria considered the Falkenstein one of the most beautiful parts of his so beautiful state, and he wanted to build another of his fairytale castles on the summit. But his tragic death meant that this project was forgotten forever.

Tourist trade is the most important source of income for this area. The district of Sonthofen has more than

NEWS IN BRI

Vital statistic

Fifty specialists are to go rou Federal Repuclic measuring statistics of more than 10,000 girls and children from the age of 65.

Changes in body measurem height among women in this cou the past ten years have given imp new system of measuring peop system is now being improved u the Hohenstein research institute market research organised in Ham

The system for sizing women's which has been in use since 19 proved to be impractical.

The new measuring system has necessary since the off-the-peg industry now has to deal with tion that is literally head and s above the previous generation.

Experts say that one of the women's basic measurements have ed so radically is a change in hab craze for eating which came with of rationing in the fifties has die and The Pill has contributed in measure to the changing shape of w

(Hannoversche Presse, 11 Marc

Pipe smokers

Six pipesmoking women provi attraction at a happening in th wigshafen pipesmokers club " national Pipesmokers United".

A competition was held to see could smoke a pipe for the longest pe of time without it going out, the fi time such an event had been staged Rhineland-Palatinate.

The contestants were given three g of tobacco to smoke for as lon possible. Forty-seven people took puffing out clouds of smoke all ove At the end of the competition the year-old graphic artist Dietmar Fisch Ludwigshafen was declared the wi with a time of one hour twenty minutes and 35 seconds.

The world slow-smoking record is by a Swiss woman who kept her grams of tobacco glowing for more three hours.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 11 March)

See no evil!

A visitor to Osnabruck Zoo groped way to the director's office reported the theft of his spectacles, ing a monkey.

While the visitor was studying animals' antics the monkey whose refle were quicker than the visitor's rea through the bars of its cage and seized aforementioned object.

Asked whether he had not seen the warning notice on the monkey cage the flabbergasted visitor said: "My eyesight so poor. So I put on my glasses forward to see what the sign said. flash they were gone."

The sign read: "Do not lean over barrier. The monkeys may steal objec particularly spectacles."

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 5 March 19

Free Pill

Contraceptive pills for families financial straits will very shortly provided free by the Frankfurt soc welfare office.

The plans include a scheme to distri bute the Pills at special family plannin advice sessions.

(Münchner Merkur, 4 March 1970

SPORT

Disabled athletes need no one's sympathy

DIE WELT

Invalid chair bound basketball players, blind cross-country runners and permanently disabled athletes do not feel themselves to be sick people, Bernhard Maasch, chairman of Hamburg Disabled Sports Association, maintains.

"We engage in sport with the same enthusiasm as everyone else. We are just as ambitious. We may even derive more benefit from it." he says. Maasch has been blind since the age of nineteen.

It is sad but true to say that the number of accidents that occur increases continually as technology takes over. In Hamburg alone 2.000 people a year sustain lasting physical in jury as a result of accidents at work or on the roads.

More than 50,000 disabled people live in the city. Embittered by their handicap, many of them have lost touch with modern society.

Sport can help. Sport for the disabled is a case in point. It proves that the disabled can feel perfectly healthy. Yet the Hamburg association has only 1,267 members, 797 of whom are war-wounded and 470 civilian victims.

"Our greatest problem," Maasch says, "is that most disabled people do not gain an interest in sport because they fail to realise how important it is for them. "What is more, they lack a transition to everyday life after leaving hospital and occupational and other therapy. Suddenly they are released and are entirely alone with their problems."

Disabled sport is movement therapy for people who are cripples but otherwise healthy. The cause of their physical handicap is immaterial. It can be an accident at work or on the roads, war injury or illness. In every case the doctor checks whether the patient is fit enough to engage in sport and recommends the best discipline for the individual disabled person.

Sport has a lot to offer, including tough competition. A condition of participation is that the contestant was last medically examined no more than six months beforehand.

There can be no doubt that doctors to a large extent recommend sport to the disabled as a pick-me-up. Dr Waminghoff, a well-known neurologist, notes that:

"Organic damage is improved through sporting activity by means of development of the metabolism while the experience of sporting comradeship, a similar fate in respect of disablement and an increased feeling of self-respect favourably influence emotional disturbance."

The mere certainty of not being alone with their own physical handicap undoubtedly gives disabled athletes a definite advantage in the fight against their private fate. Is sympathy called for?

"We're not ill, you know," says the blind chairman of Hamburg Disabled Sports Association. "Mind you, it is sometimes something of a struggle trying your hand at a new discipline.

"When rollball (a medicine ball with bells, five against five and a twenty-foot wide goal to defend) was first suggested to us I went along but decided that it was nothing for me. I am now an enthusiastic rollball player even though it is a really tough sport."



Archery from an invalid chair helps the disabled to regain their self-esteem. (Photo: IP)

Rollball, basketball water polo and a couple other team sports played in the gymnasium are the disabled sportsmen's favourites. They were, of course, perfectly right not just to adopt traditional disciplines but to modify them slightly where the need arose. The blind, for instance, do the high-jump, but only from a standing start.

All disciplines are open in principle to all comers but in practice two categories of disabled athlete are grouped together: the blind and those suffering from paralysis of the spine, leaving them out of action from the waist down. Both are groups who badly need to do something about their otherwise rather isolated lives.

"There are parents who only take their blind children for a walk in the evening because they are afraid of being seen," Maasch continues, "with the result that there are children who have no idea of the simplest exercises, such as running on the spot. Catering for disabled children, by the way, is one of our most important tasks."

The Federal Republic Disabled Sports Association, established on 3 July 1951, has 60,000 active members assisted by 3,000 instructors and seconded by 1,500 doctors.

Dr. Johannes Ludwig, medical superintendent of a Hamburg local authority body, is frank about the problem. "Sad to say," he comments, "only a relatively small number of people even realise that sport for the disabled exist. Shunned by the light of publicity, it plays far too minor a role in sporting life for its actual importance." (DIE WELT, 10 March 1970)

Keep trim with Trimmy

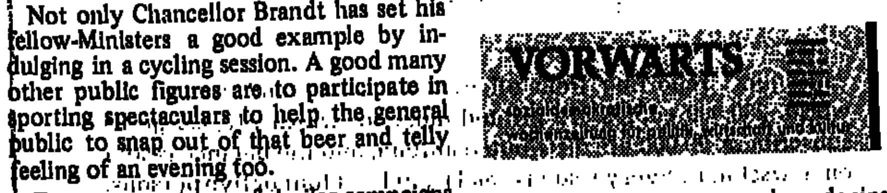
NATIONWIDE FITNESS CAMPAIGN

Trimmy, a cartoon man, is asking everyone to stretch their legs. On 16 March the Federal Republic Sports League launched the largest-scale ever keep fit campaign. The target group is the entire population, from Flensburg to Lake Constance.

Not only Chancellor Brandt has set his fellow-Ministers a good example by indulging in a cycling session. A good many other public figures are to participate in sporting spectaculars to help the general public to snap out of that beer and telly feeling of an evening too.

Trimmy, a veteran of similar campaigns in Holland and Norway, is to appear on hoardings and matchboxes, in TV spots and more than eighty newspapers with hints on how to deal day by day with the dangers of sedentary living without at the same time setting up Olympic records.

He gives the thumbs up sign for a few knee bends twice a day, a brisk walk for the circulation and maybe a spot of long-distance running in the local park. Slogans such as "Why not go dancing again? ", "Try your hand at football again" and "Go for a drive, get out and run" are intended to provide a stream of new ideas for keeping fit.



Trimmy even recommends gardening as the way to fitness and health, equating an hour in the garden with five minutes long-distance running and half an hour of table tennis.

Horizontal bars are to be provided at a number of autobahn restaurants so that motorists can have a workout before returning to the nerve-racking business of driving.

There is no need to laugh. The reasons for the "Keep in trim with Trimmy" campaign are serious enough. Statistics show that 88 per cent of the population are seriously interested in sporting events but only twelve per cent get down to brass tacks and engage in sport themselves.

Forty per cent of women and 35 per cent of men in this country are over-weight and often enough this is bad for health.

Women over twenty and men over thirty retire from active sport because they feel work, family and other interests make too great demands on their time. Most of the impressive figure of ten million members of sports clubs and associations affiliated to the Sports League are children and young people.

When all is said and done, one man in two retires before his time for health reasons while people who keep up their sport until a ripe old age almost invariably keep fit.

In order to put pep into the hoary old concept of public health the Sports League have commissioned Werbeting 2000, an advertising agency, to manage the campaign.

No one will let on where the cash is coming from. No doubt industry is footing part of the bill and insurance companies may well be contributing towards the six million Marks the campaign is estimated to cost. Or could Käte Strobel's Ministry of Health be behind it all?

A fair amount of publicity is being provided free of charge. Newspapers and television are to provide advertising space and spots for nothing. Coca Cola are to plaster 5,000 delivery vans with Trimmy posters and a manufacturer of swimwear is to pay for 300,000 swimming brochures. Unions and local authorities are to support the campaign by publicising Trimmy on notice-boards.

As a bird in the hand is a greater incentive than the mere feeling of being fit again the advertising agency have designed a badge for people who have followed Trimmy's advice and performed a certain number of recommended exercises.

Gerhard Hoffmann

(VORWÄRTS, 12 March 1970)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.80
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
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Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft. 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
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Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
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New Zealand	9 c.
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Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.60
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.60
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d